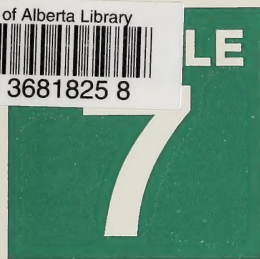


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THE RISE AND INTERACTION OF SUPERPOWERS 1945-1962




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Social Studies 30

Module 7

THE RISE AND INTERACTION OF SUPERPOWERS 1945-1962



**Distance
Learning**

Alberta
EDUCATION

Social Studies 30

Student Module

Module 7

The Rise and Interaction of Superpowers 1945-1962

Alberta Correspondence School

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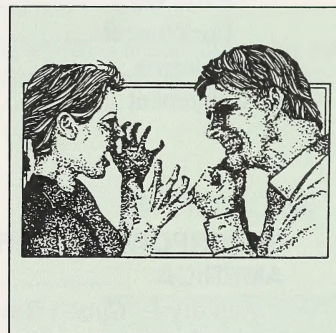
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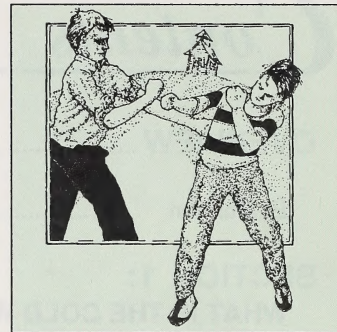
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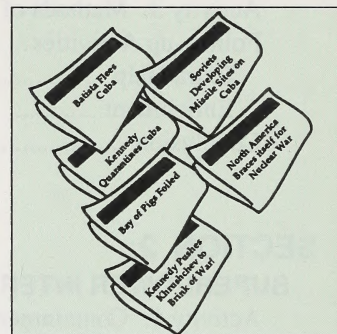
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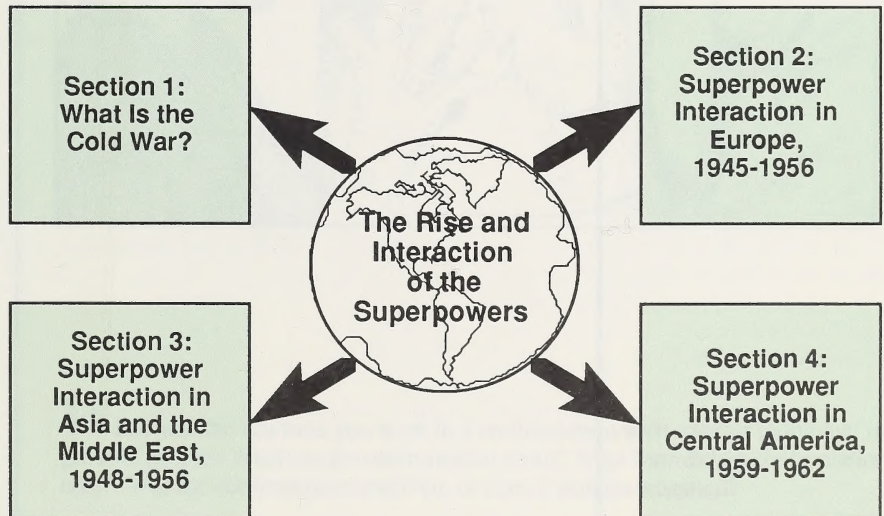
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OVERVIEW

From 1945 to 1989 the nations of the world were rigidly divided into two armed camps—one side influenced by the foreign policies of the United States and the other by the foreign policies of the Soviet Union. This period of history became known as the Cold War. During this time, these two superpowers entered into both direct and indirect confrontations as each attempted to expand its area of influence.

In this module, many of these confrontations, along with their underlying causes and attempts at resolution, will be examined as they occurred between 1945 and 1962.



Evaluation

Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In this module you are expected to complete two section assignments and one final module assignment. The mark breakdown is as follows:

Section 2 Assignment	25%
Section 3 Assignment	25%
Final Module Assignment	50%
TOTAL	100%

What Is the Cold War?



When was the last time you were in a confrontation with another individual or group of people? What was the confrontation about? What form did the confrontation take? Was the confrontation resolved, or does it remain unsettled?

Chances are that the last confrontation you had was nonviolent; in other words, it probably took the form of arguments, threats, or the dreaded “silent treatment” between family, friends, or acquaintances. This situation is similar to what today’s major superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, found themselves in from 1945 until the late 1980s. These two nations were involved in many confrontations. These confrontations were primarily indirect, taking the form of warnings or threats resulting from mutual fears and suspicions about each other. Consequently, this period of time has been labelled the **Cold War**. An explanation of the term Cold War will be the major focus of this section.

In this section, you will learn

- the definition of the term **Cold War**
- how the Cold War developed
- the techniques used by the superpowers in the Cold War





Activity 1: The Meaning of the Cold War

1. What do you think the term “Cold War” means? Write your definition of the term in the space provided here.

2. List four of the elements of the Cold War contained in the two passages below.

Cold War

The U.S.A. and the USSR emerged from World War II as major superpowers. Soon afterward, these two nations were caught up in an ideological war between capitalism and communism. Instead of entering into a military or “hot” war, each nation attacked the other using propaganda, the arms race, and political and economic beliefs as their weapons.

What is the Cold War?

The two superpowers have feared each other primarily because of political, economic, and social differences. Because of their suspicions, they often have confronted and threatened each other, but at the same time have avoided direct confrontations. Both sides have recognized that because of the huge stockpiles of nuclear arms each possesses, a direct confrontation would be disastrous for the entire world.

3. a. What elements of the Cold War were included in your definition?

- b. What elements were missing?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.

Activity 2: The Development of the Cold War

Cold War: an ideological competition between democracy and communism. Each superpower uses a variety of techniques to attack the other, but avoids direct confrontation.

The **Cold War** had its origins in 1917 with the Communist Revolution in Russia. With the onset of communism in Eastern Europe came the promotion of Marxist communist ideology throughout the world. This movement was seen by the United States and many Western European nations as a threat to democracy and consequently resulted in mistrust and fear of the Soviet Union.

The domestic policies of Stalin, leader of the USSR (1926-1953), during the late 20s and early 30s (policies of forced collectivization of peasant farmlands, forced industrialization, and the Communist party Purge Trials) resulted in hardships for the Soviet people. This further increased fear of communism.

1. Identify two reasons why the United States feared the spread of communism throughout the world.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.



Marshall Plan: a U.S. plan of economic assistance to war-torn European nations to aid reconstruction and economic recovery



During World War II (1939-1945), the U.S.A. and USSR fought together as allies to defeat Nazi Germany. However, towards the close of the war, the two powers again became suspicious of each other's intentions. For example, between 1944 and 1947, the USSR established political control over Bulgaria, Rumania, East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The Americans were opposed to these actions and especially feared further Soviet expansion into Western Europe. Alternately, the USSR feared America's military power after the dropping of atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. The USSR also felt threatened by American economic power as shown through the **Marshall Plan**. The Cold War finally erupted in 1948 when the USSR attempted to remove the U.S.A. and its allies from the German city of Berlin. This event, called the Berlin Crisis, was the beginning of a period of confrontations between the two superpowers which peaked in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

2. Plot the development of the Cold War on the time line that follows beginning with the Communist Revolution and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis. Put those events relating to the U.S.A. on the right side of the time line. Put those events relating to the USSR on the left side of the time line.



3. a. Place a check mark next to the statement you **most** agree with, based on the information you have read so far.

- The U.S.A. should take the blame for starting the Cold War.
- The USSR should take the blame for starting the Cold War.
- Both the U.S.A. and USSR should take equal blame for starting the Cold War.

- b. Give reasons for your choice?

- c. Ask a partner (preferably an adult) to check the statement he, or she, agrees with most.

- (1) What are the reasons for that person's choice?

- (2) How does his, or her, choice compare with your own?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Methods of Fighting the Cold War



The Cold War was fought using seven basic methods. These are explained as follows:

Arms Race



- The superpowers have competed against each other to develop the most efficient and destructive weapons possible in order to gain military superiority over each other. The arms race helps to maintain a **balance of power** between them.

Defence Systems



- Both superpowers have developed sophisticated warning systems which attempt to reduce the chance of a surprise attack.

Balance of power: parity (equality) in military capability

¹ Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich for the information taken from *The Contemporary World: Cold War or Co-Existence*. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich.

Propaganda: any effort directed systematically toward the gaining of public support for an opinion of course of action

Sphere of influence: a territory or nation that falls under the exclusive influence of another, usually more powerful, nation

Space Race



- Both superpowers have attempted to gain military advantage through their respective space programs.

Propaganda War



- This “war” has had two components: one is the **propaganda** war, which is fought through such media forms as radio, television, books, and newspapers; the other is the **information** war, which utilizes spies and such secret devices as microphones and telephone “bugs” in order to learn about developments in military, space, and industrial technologies.

Alliances



- Some nations have aligned themselves with a major superpower in order to gain national security while others have supported the policies of a central power in order to receive financial or military aid. Members of these alliances are usually nations that are within a superpower’s **sphere of influence**.

Warnings Race



- The governments of both superpowers have often condemned each other’s foreign and domestic (national) policies and often made warnings or threats about the continuation of these policies.

Prestige Race



- Through massive financial support each superpower has encouraged the activities of individuals and groups that give status to their nation.



1. In the retrieval chart that follows, identify one possible result of each of the methods of fighting the Cold War that are given. An example has been provided for you.

Method	Possible Result
Alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> divides the world into two armed camps increases the likelihood of total war
Arms Race	
Space Race	
Warnings Race	
Prestige Race	

2. a. On the basis of the results you identified in your retrieval chart, make a prediction about the effect you believe these methods of fighting a Cold War might have on world peace.

- b. Explain the reasoning behind your prediction.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulty understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

The Cold War has been largely an ideological competition between democracy and communism fought primarily because of economic, political, and cultural differences. Each superpower has used a variety of techniques such as military alliances, the arms race, or the information war to attack the other. They attempt to avoid direct confrontation with each other because of the potential devastation a full-scale nuclear war would unleash upon the world.

To improve your understanding of the meaning of the term “Cold War,” do **either** one **or** both of the following exercises.

1. The crossword puzzle that follows is based essentially on information contained in this section on the Cold War. However, to make it challenging, some clues ask for information that goes somewhat beyond what has been taught. See how well you can do.

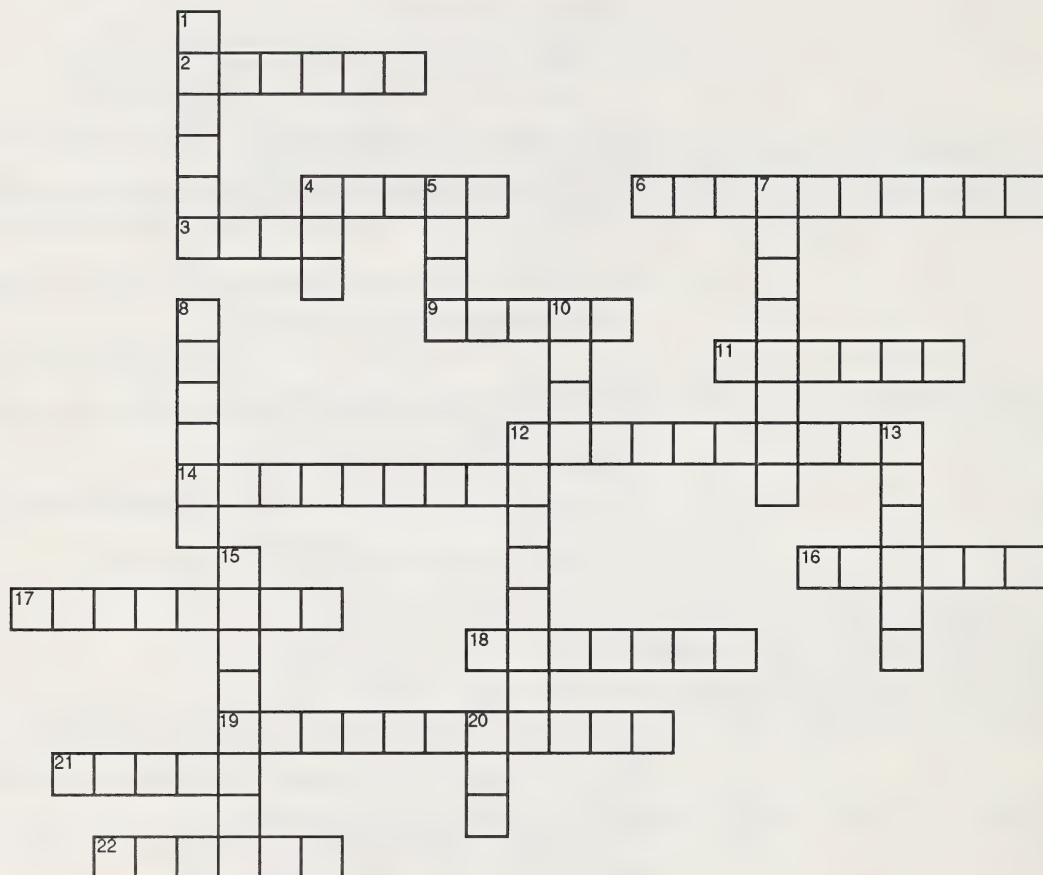


Clues**Across**

2. Between 1944 and 1947 the Soviet Union gained control of several countries in this part of the world.
3. The U.S.A. is the central power of this military alliance.
4. The U.S.A. criticizes the USSR for violating these rights.
6. This is one of the main techniques of the information war.
9. Military control in this area may give one superpower an advantage over the other.
11. The use of this type of power made the USSR fear the strength of the U.S.A.
12. The USSR and U.S.A. are suspicious of each other because of differences in these belief systems.
14. The superpowers have attempted to increase their influence within the world through this means.
16. The central power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is the _____ States.
17. Both superpowers have attempted to increase this advantage by increasing weapon stockpiles.
18. An example of such a system is AWACS.
19. This type of war is waged through radio broadcasts, books, and newspapers.
21. See 13 down.
22. The USSR is the central power of this military pact.

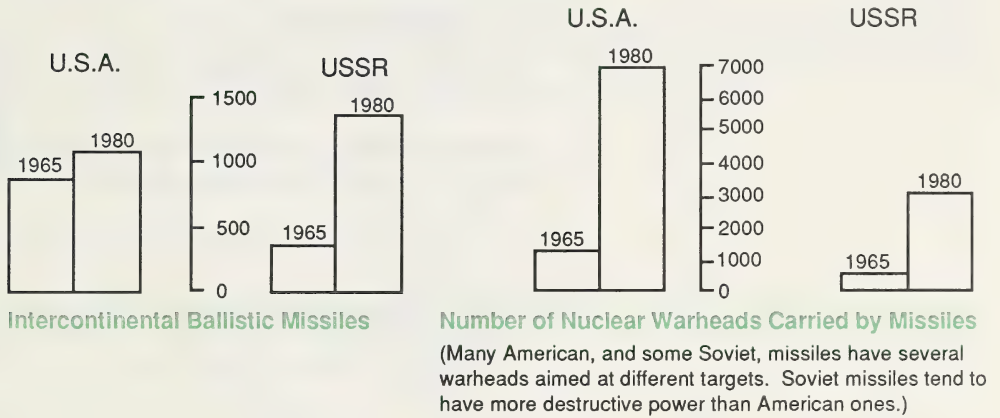
Down

1. In 1948 the USSR tried to force the allied powers from this city.
4. This is a war involving the use of nuclear or conventional weapons.
5. This "race" has been very important in the maintenance of the balance of power between the two superpowers.
7. Each superpower has given financial support to groups and individuals who help to improve this for their respective nation.
8. See 16 across.
10. This is a war involving the use of propaganda, alliances, and warnings.
12. This is a type of confrontation where the superpowers avoid direct conflict.
13. The central power of the Warsaw Pact is the _____ Union.
15. This is a "race" where each side complains about each other's foreign and domestic policies (warnings).
20. Members of the alliances receive this from their central powers.

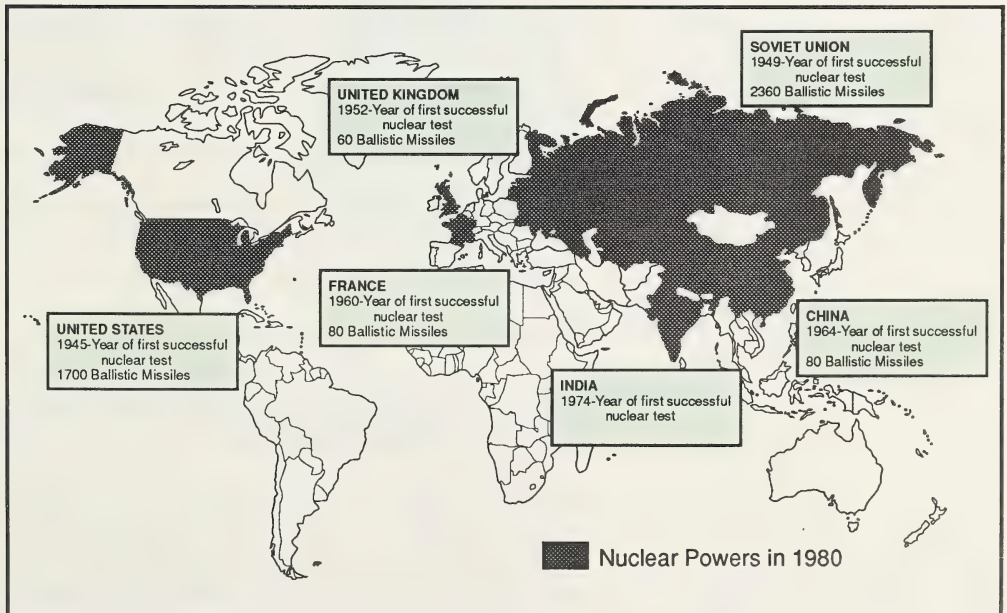


2. Study the charts and map below and answer the questions that follow.

The Nuclear Arms Race



Nuclear Powers, 1980



- a. (1) Which of the two superpowers **appeared** to be ahead of the other in the nuclear arms race in 1980?

- (2) Why was this **not** true?

- b. (1) Which superpower showed the greatest increase in the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles between 1965 and 1980?

- (2) Why do you think this was the case?

- c. Chronologically list the countries that were nuclear powers in 1980, and beside each, give the date that the particular nation entered the “nuclear club.”

- d. Based upon your answers in Question c., what trend do you see occurring in relation to the nuclear arms race?

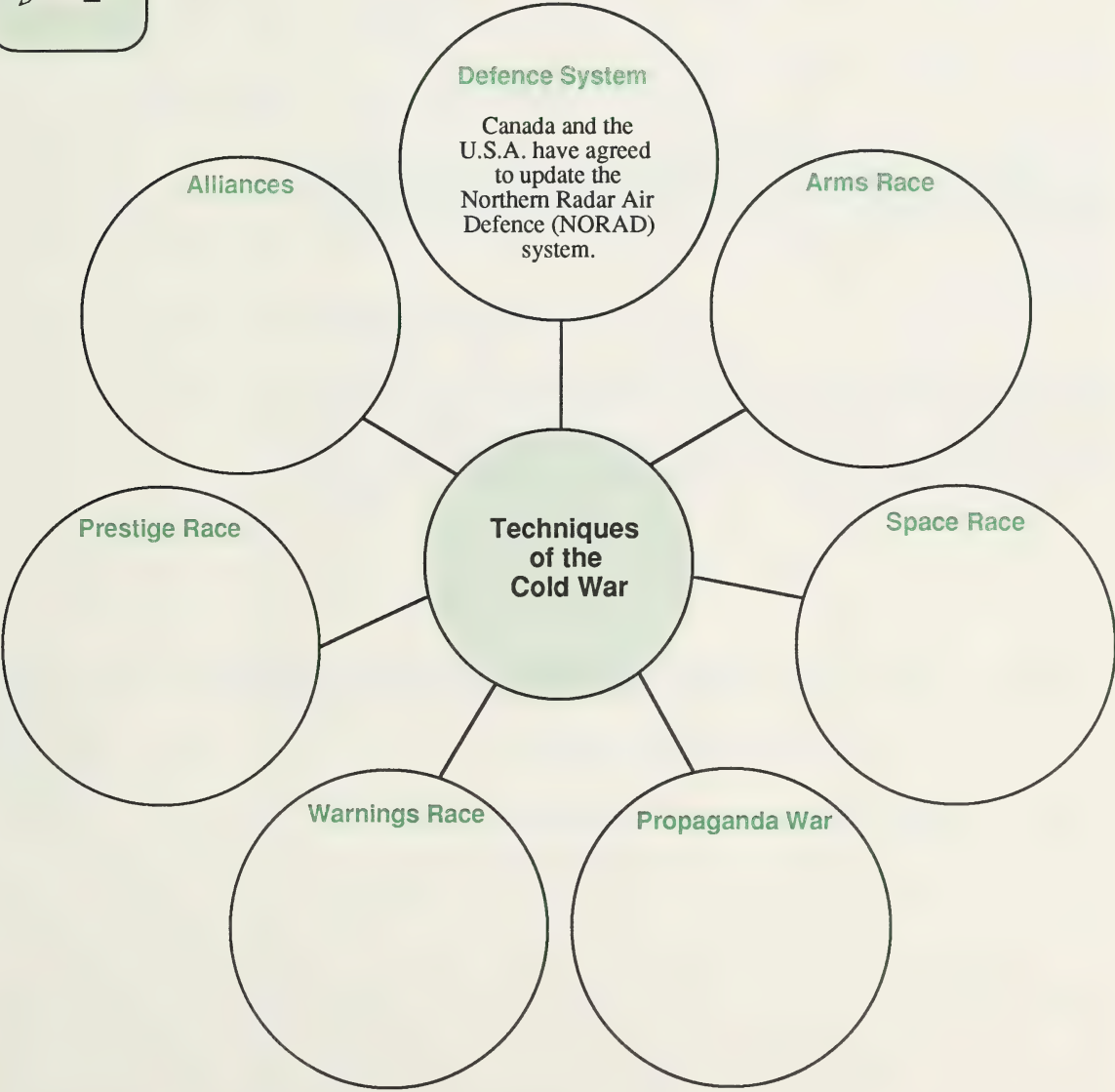
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help.

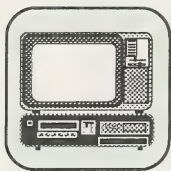


Enrichment

The following activities will help extend your knowledge of the Cold War. Do either 1. or 2.

- 1. Find one example of each of the techniques of the Cold War in newspapers, magazines, or from radio and television broadcasts, and fill in the concept map that follows. One example has been provided for you.





2. View the videotape entitled *If You Love This Planet* and answer the questions that follow.

- a. What is the central message Dr. Caldicott is attempting to get across to her audience?

- b. Why is she attempting to get people to accept her message?

- c. List five effects of a nuclear confrontation identified in the film.

- d. What are three actions Dr. Caldicott suggests that individuals can take to help reduce or prevent the threat of nuclear war?

e. Do you agree or disagree with her view? Explain your answer.

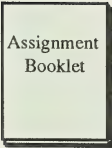
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment.

Conclusion

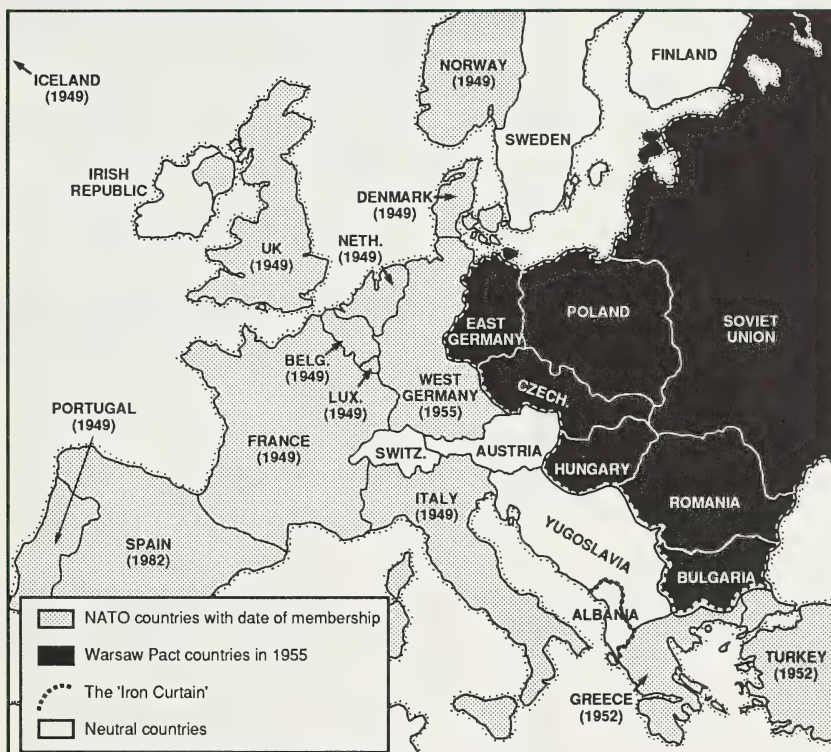
In this section you have been introduced to the idea of the Cold War. You have traced some of its origins as well as some of the techniques used in such a war. In the sections that follow, you will examine some of the major events of the Cold War as they occurred in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Central America between 1945 and 1962.

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.



Superpower Interaction in Europe



“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent...”

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, 1946

Examine the map above to find the “iron curtain.” What countries are to the right of this line? Why do you think these countries are behind this line? What do you think Churchill was referring to when he coined the term “iron curtain”?

If you said that the iron curtain was a wall separating eastern European (communist) nations from western European (democratic) nations, (a buffer zone) you are correct! How did this situation come to exist? What events led to the creation of such a “wall”? What tensions have occurred between the two superpowers as a result of this wall? The activities in this section will explore the answers to these and other questions.

This section should extend your knowledge and understanding of the Cold War Era which, as you already know, began soon after World War II ended. As a result of completing the activities in this section, you should

- have developed an understanding of “containment” as it related to the policies of the United States and its allies toward perceived Soviet expansionism in postwar Europe
- be able to describe how the superpowers established spheres of influence in postwar Europe
- be able to explain how the superpowers achieved a balance of power between each other
- be able to compare the actions taken by two postwar satellite nations to achieve independence from the Soviet Union’s control

Activity 1: Containment of Soviet Expansion in Europe

Soviet Actions	American Actions
<p>1945: Soviets agreed at Potsdam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to allow free elections in Poland • to divide Germany and Berlin into four zones of occupation until a permanent peace treaty could be reached • to prepare Germany for eventual sovereign control over its own affairs 	<p>1945: U.S. agreed at Potsdam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to allow the USSR to extend its borders into Poland • to divide Germany and Berlin into four zones of occupation until a permanent peace treaty could be reached • to prepare Germany for eventual sovereign control over its own affairs
<p>1946-47: Soviets helped establish communist satellite governments in Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, and Albania.</p> <p>1947: civil war in Greece between the Greek government and Communist insurgents</p> <p>1947 (September): Along with its satellites, the USSR formed Cominform to oppose perceived American imperialist expansion through the Marshall Plan.</p> <p>1948: A communist coup occurred in Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>1948: A blockade of all land routes in and out of Berlin was set up as the result of a money reform crisis.</p> <p>1949: The blockade was lifted.</p> <p>1949: A communist government was established in East Germany.</p> <p>1955: The Warsaw Pact military alliance was established to counter NATO.</p>	<p>1947 (March): Truman Doctrine was announced to provide economic aid to Greece and Turkey.</p> <p>1947 (June): The Marshall Plan of economic aid to strengthen European nations was announced.</p> <p>1947 (July): A policy of containment was announced to prevent feared communist expansion.</p> <p>1948: A massive airlift of supplies was taken to Berliners living in the British, American, and French occupied zones in response to the Blockade.</p> <p>1949: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed.</p>

Sovereign: free, independent and in no way limited by external authority or influence

Satellite: a small nation politically, economically, or militarily dependent on a great power

Insurgent: one who rises in rebellion against an existing government

Cominform: Communist Information Bureau

Imperialism: domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region

Containment: a policy whereby the United States has tried to prevent communism from spreading

Truman Doctrine: a post-World War II plan to assist the economic rebuilding of Greece and Turkey and to contain any plans of communist expansion into the Middle East

Warsaw Pact: a military alliance of the USSR and its satellites

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization—a defensive alliance of western democratic nations



1. In the boxes that follow, write two newspaper headlines. One headline must indicate a Soviet action taken with the resulting American counteraction. The other must indicate an American action taken with the resulting Soviet counteraction.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

You now have some basic information about the events that took place in Europe shortly after World War II ended. Next you must examine some of these events in a bit more depth in order to understand their significance fully.

The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan

The Truman Doctrine

World War II left Greece vulnerable to a communist **coup d'état** because of many postwar hardships. The nation was in ruins and its people were suffering from poverty, disease, and loss of their villages and homes. In 1947 civil war erupted between the Greek government and the communist political minority who sought to control the governing of Greece. The Greek government appealed to the United States for economic aid to help Greece recover from the effects of the war, in an attempt to reduce any further support for a communist government. In response, the Americans announced the Truman Doctrine. This Doctrine was a plan to assist the economic rebuilding of Greece and Turkey and to contain any plans of communist expansion into the **Middle East**.

Coup d'état: the violent overthrow of a government by a small group

Middle East: the region generally including the countries of southwest Asia lying west of Pakistan and India

Nations of this region include such countries as Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, and Jordan.

2. The following excerpt is from the Truman Doctrine (March 12, 1947). Use it to complete the concept map of Truman's ideas presented in the excerpt.



The Truman Doctrine

March 12, 1947

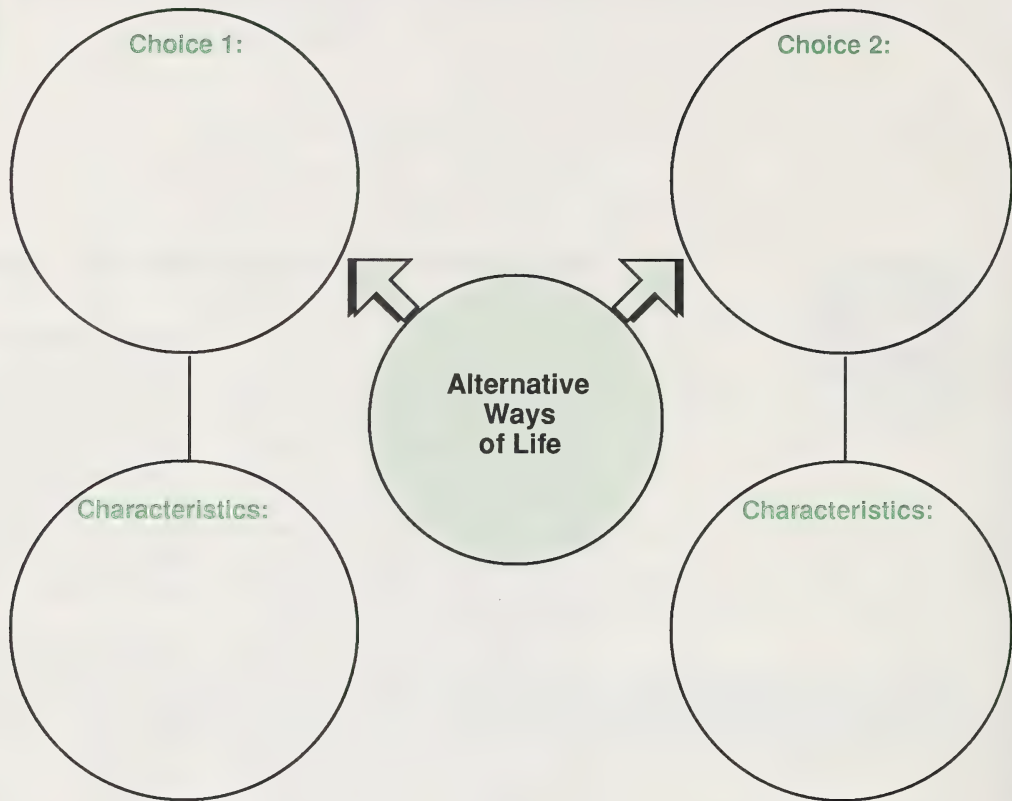
The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists.... Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy. The United States must supply that assistance.... There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn. No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government....

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is not often a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free

institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation [being overtaken] by armed minorities or by outside pressures.... I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes....

— President H. S. Truman,
March 12, 1947



3. Give one piece of evidence from the Truman Doctrine to show that it was more a political statement favouring a policy of containment than simply an economic aid policy statement.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

The major lesson of the Treaty of Versailles (1919), that a harshly imposed treaty resulted in political and economic instability in Europe which ultimately resulted in another major total war, had been learned by the Allied nations. However, with the exception of the United States, the Allies were in no position to offer recovery aid to war-torn European nations. Consequently, the Americans proposed the Marshall Plan.

The Marshall Plan

Under the terms of the Marshall Plan, economic assistance was offered to all European nations (including those under communist control) on the condition that they work together to coordinate their efforts at reconstruction and economic recovery. Josef Stalin, leader of the Soviet Union, saw this program as an anti-communist maneuver and labelled it as American dollar-imperialism. He saw it as an economic extension of the Truman Doctrine. In a meeting held in Silesia, Poland, the Soviet Union and its eastern satellite nations met together to **denounce** the Marshall Plan.

Denounce: to attack or condemn openly and vehemently

Noses Left!

The schoolmistress in this cartoon symbolizes the USSR. What do the schoolgirls represent? Why are they looking longingly at the American hotdog stand?



¹ Associated Newspapers for the Cartoon *Noses Left* by David Low. Reprinted by permission of Associated Newspapers.

Comecon: Council of Mutual Economic Assistance—a program of economic aid from the Soviet Union to its satellite nations



RAFTS

Role – Foreign Minister Molotov

Audience – Eastern European delegates to the meeting in Silesia

Format – brief speech

Topic – reaction to the Marshall Plan and counter proposal

Strong Verb – strongly condemn

At this meeting they established the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) whose purpose was to coordinate the activities of Communist parties throughout Europe, including those in democratic nations like France and Italy. As well, the USSR began a program of economic aid to its satellites called **Comecon**, or the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, to compete against the Marshall Plan. As a result, Europe was divided into two distinct spheres of influence, each dominated by one of the superpowers.

- Imagine that you are the Soviet foreign minister, Molotov. Prepare a brief speech to the delegates at the meeting in Silesia which took place after the Marshall Plan was announced.

In your speech, include

- your reaction to the American offer of aid
- your reasons for opposing the Marshall Plan
- your proposal to counter the Marshall Plan

As you write your speech, try to project yourself into the mindset of a communist leader who, believing in the value of policies such as collective ownership and control of economics, is faced with explaining why war-torn countries should not accept needed economic aid from a capitalistic country like the U.S.A. (The RAFTS strategy on the left has been included to help you organize your speech.)

[illegible]

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

While the Soviet Union and its satellites refused American economic aid, many countries did choose to accept the terms of the Marshall Plan. These countries are shown on the map below.

Aid to Europe Under the Marshall Plan



These countries received aid: Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, British, French, and American zones of West Germany, France, Portugal, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, and Turkey.

The Berlin Crisis

The U.S.A. and USSR came into their first serious confrontation in 1948. This confrontation became known as the Berlin Crisis.

Do either Exercise 5. or 6. Both exercises relate to the events of the Berlin Crisis.

5. View the first fifteen to twenty minutes of the videotape entitled *Cold War Confrontations*. The first part is a review of material you have already covered in this section. The last part deals with the Berlin Crisis. As you view this part, list the events of the crisis starting with the occupation of Berlin by the Allied forces and ending with the lifting of the blockade.

Events of the Berlin Crisis:

[illegible]

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.



Occupation Zones After the Second World War



6. a. Examine the map of Germany and the inset map of Berlin. What particular problem do you think the Western Allies faced in relation to Berlin?



- b. Why did this situation exist? (Refer back to the comparison chart of Soviet and American actions at the beginning of this activity.)

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Blockade: the prevention of imports into a country in a time of crisis, usually during a war

The Western Allies (France, Britain, and the U.S.A.) had not defined the terms under which they were to have access to their occupied zones in Berlin. A major road-and-rail route had been built linking the western occupied zones to Berlin, and three major air corridors had also been established into the city. Through these routes, supplies were brought in to help the Western Allied zones in Berlin recover from the effects of war.

In 1948, the British and Americans began setting up a separate West German government and made plans to start rearming West Germany, despite Soviet objections. In order to further economic recovery, the Western Allies also introduced a new type of currency (the Deutschmark) into West Germany, but chose not to do so in Berlin. The Soviets introduced their own currency into all of Berlin. In response, the Western Allies immediately began circulating the Deutschmark throughout the city. The Soviets then **blockaded** all land access to Berlin from West Germany, thereby cutting off much-needed supplies from the Allied zones.



7. Given this situation, the Western Allies were faced with a serious dilemma. Think of three choices the Western Allies had in dealing with this situation and the consequences each choice would have had.

Choice	Consequence
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

The Allies chose to bring supplies into the city by air and, in July of 1948, began a massive airlift into Berlin. In April of 1949, the Soviets ended the blockade when they realized that the Allies were determined to airlift supplies into Berlin as long as was necessary.

Activity 2: The Formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

The sequence of events occurring in Europe between 1945 and 1949 convinced the Western Allies that the goal of the Soviet Union was to eventually gain control of all of western Europe. To prevent this from occurring, they established a defensive alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in April, 1949.

NATO

NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• western defensive alliance
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to defend one another if attacked
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to prevent Soviet aggression in western Europe
Original Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States
Later Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greece, Turkey, West Germany (now reunified Germany)



1. On the following outline map, identify the location of the sixteen member nations of NATO using a current political map of the world in an atlas or other source to help you. Colour in the nations belonging to the alliance.



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

*Balance of power: parity(equality)
in military capability*

The western Allies established NATO largely because they saw the massive military forces of the Soviet Union as a serious threat to the balance of power in Europe. However, from the perspective of the Soviet Union, the balance of power favoured the western alliance. The Americans had nuclear capabilities that the Soviets did not yet possess.

It wasn't until September, 1949, that the Soviets successfully tested their first nuclear weapon and, with the signing of the Warsaw Pact in 1955, the **balance of power** was reestablished in Europe. The Warsaw Pact included those nations lying within the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

Warsaw Pact

Warsaw Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• eastern defensive alliance
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to defend each other if attacked (in effect for a twenty-five-year period)
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to prevent perceived American aggression toward the USSR and its satellites
Original Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soviet Union, East Germany (no longer a member), Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania (no longer a member)



2. On the outline map of Europe, identify (label) the location of the six current member nations of the Warsaw Pact using a current political map of the world in an atlas or other source to help you.



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Movements for Independence Within the Communist Bloc

Bloc: a combination of two or more countries

Study the information that follows on Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Yugoslavia 1945-1948

Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marshall Tito• established communist government without help from the Soviet Union
Beliefs/Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Titoism – belief in the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology while encouraging relations with the democratic capitalistic west• had a postwar plan for the creation of a Balkan federation of states• wanted to pursue a policy of nonalignment
Soviet Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stalin suspicious of Tito• rejected plans for a Balkan federation• attempted to control the economy and (internal security) of the country – resisted by the Yugoslavs• expelled Yugoslavia from the Cominform• withdrew economic aid to the country
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintained their independence from Soviet control• set a precedent for future movements of independence in the eastern bloc

Balkans: the geographic area found in south-central Europe where states such as Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia are located

Nonalignment: a policy whereby a nation chooses not to belong to a defensive military alliance and instead acts on its own

Hungary 1956

Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Ernő Göro – hardline Stalinist • replaced by Imre Nagy – reformer
Goals/Events of the Reform Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev condemned Stalin's hardline policies and seemed to suggest that satellite nations could pursue their own brands of communism (reform) • October, 1956 – Hungarian citizens demonstrated against Göro's hardline stand against reform in Budapest, Hungary • killing of student demonstrators led to formation of the Hungarian Patriots • demonstration became an armed uprising • Göro replaced by Nagy • one-party system abolished and intentions to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact announced
Soviet Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sent five thousand tanks and many divisions of soldiers into Budapest to stop the revolution • Nagy replaced by pro-Soviet leader Janos Kadar, and communist regime restored
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviets maintained political control over Hungary • unity of Warsaw Pact maintained • Soviets began lending economic assistance to satellite nations • the West condemned Soviet actions as a violation of human rights in Hungary

Budapest: capital city of Hungary



Use the preceding summary charts to answer the questions that follow.

1. How are these two movements for independence similar?

2. How are these two movements for independence different?

3. Why do you think the Soviet Union allowed Yugoslavia, but not Hungary, to remain independent of their control?

4. Why do you think the western nations did **not** come to the aid of the Hungarian revolutionaries in 1956?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

If you had difficulty understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Definitions of Key Concepts

Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• policy whereby the United States tried to prevent communism from spreading
Expansionism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• policy of a nation whereby it attempts to extend its political and economic influence into another region or nation
Sphere of influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a territory or nation that falls under the exclusive influence of another, usually more powerful, nation
Balance of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an attempt by two or more nations to achieve military equality in both conventional and nuclear arms
Sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• independence – a nation's acting on its own without outside interference from any other nation or group of nations



1. In the space provided, write the concepts (there may be more than one concept) to which each statement applies.
 - a. The western and eastern nations form into the defensive alliances of NATO and the Warsaw Pact respectively.

 - b. The Americans propose a plan of economic aid, called the Marshall Plan, to war-torn European nations.

- c. The nations of Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Albania, and Czechoslovakia come under the political control of the Soviet Union.

- d. The Western Allies conduct a massive airlift of supplies into West Berlin to counter the Soviet blockade of land routes.

- e. Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia refuses to allow Soviet political and economic control.

- f. A civil war in Greece threatens the existence of that nation's democratic government.

- g. The Soviets successfully detonate an atomic bomb in 1949.

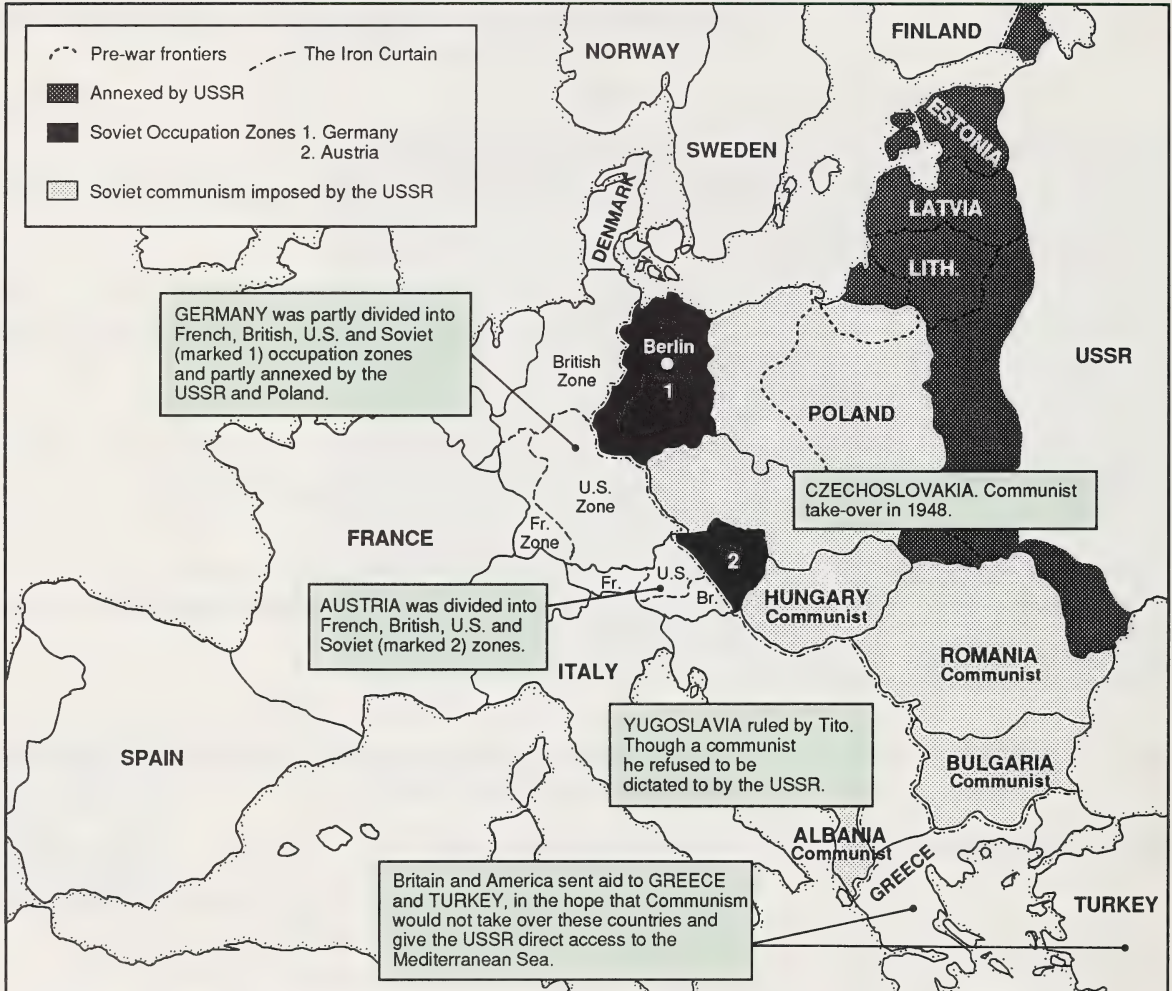
- h. In October, 1956, the Communist party is briefly toppled from power by pro-reform revolutionaries in Hungary.

- i. The Western Allies establish an independent government in West Germany and make plans to rearm Germany.

- j. President Truman states that the policy of the United States is to "support free peoples" who are resisting communist takeover.

2. Examine the map that follows.

The Advancement of Communism into Europe by the Year 1948



Now do the following exercise.



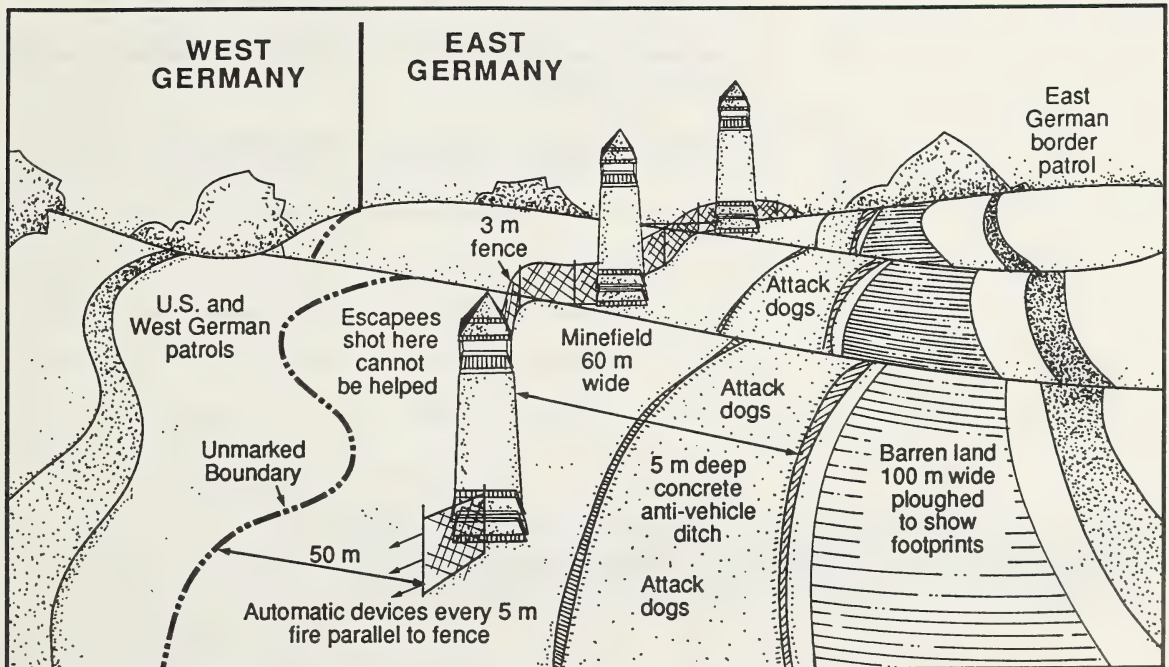
For each of the nations listed, identify the concept(s) to which it most strongly applies, e.g., **Latvia**: sphere of influence, expansionism.

- Czechoslovakia:** _____
- Turkey:** _____
- Yugoslavia:** _____
- France:** _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help.

Enrichment

The Borders of Germany and Berlin After 1945



With the financial support of the Western Allies, West Germans eventually became very prosperous. Alternatively, the standard of living remained very poor for the East German people. Many of these people began escaping from East Germany into the West, especially through West Berlin.

Do **one** or **both** of the following.



1. In the library, research **all** or **some** of the following topics:
 - a. the methods that have been used by the East German government to prevent further escape by East German citizens into West Germany
 - b. the effects this had upon the people of East and West Berlin
 - c. the main agreements reached in the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin (1971)
 - d. the main agreements reached in the Basic Treaty between East and West Germany (1972)
 - e. two results of the above-named treaties
 - f. the effects that being “front-line” states in the military and political division of Europe has had on both East and West Germany
 - g. the changes that have taken place since 1989 in the relations between East and West Germany

Write this information in a brief report of 150 to 200 words.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

2. As a member of NATO, Canada has certain obligations to perform. One of these involves the testing of military weapons. Read the article that follows entitled "Testing Issue" to identify the arguments both for and against the testing of the cruise missile. Complete the questions at the end of the article.



Testing Issue

Ottawa's agreement to allow the testing of cruise missiles in Canada has angered the anti-nuclear movement

The ground-hugging cruise missile has a low profile in flight; however, the issue of whether we should permit testing it here is a towering one.

The cruise, developed by the U.S., is not just another missile; but it's a totally new breed of weapon. Small, light, and relatively cheap, it homes on its target by stealth, dodging radar because of a low flight path which follows the contours of the ground. It can travel up to 5,000 kilometres and carries a big enough nuclear punch to wipe out 20 Hiroshimas. It can be launched from the air, the ground or the sea.

The U.S. wants to test its new weapon over northern Canada because the landscape is similar to that in parts of the Soviet Union. The missiles would be launched from B-52 bombers near the Mackenzie Delta. They would end up at the Primrose Lake air weapons testing range on the northern Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

In spite of coast-to-coast protests by anti-nuclear groups and a poll which showed 52% of Canadians opposed to cruise testing, the government signed an umbrella agreement with the U.S. last February allowing the testing of various weapons here. The pact's real target was obviously the cruise, though loopholes gave Canada a chance to back out.

With the door open to cruise testing but not yet closed to refusal, people stepped up anti-nuclear campaigning in the next few months. In April, for example, more than 80,000 Canadians

took to the streets in anti-cruise protests. In May, prodded by the volume of protests, Prime Minister Trudeau defended his position in an open letter to the public.

Actual testing moved closer in June, when the United States formally asked Canada for authority to test the cruise here. With the backing of a 213 to 34 vote in Parliament, defeating an NDP motion to oppose testing, the Trudeau cabinet finally approved the U.S. application in mid-July.

The pact, probably operative in 1984, allows 30 tests over a five year period. These will be flown between January and March when there is no chance that a crash would start forest fires. An important clause states that no nuclear, biological or chemical warfare materials may be brought into Canada, and that cruise missiles must be unarmed.

The chief argument for cruise testing in Canada is that we have an obligation to allow it as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In 1979 NATO agreed on a "two-track" nuclear arms policy. The first track would be a build-up of nuclear weapons in Europe to balance the Soviet deployment of new SS-20 missiles against the Western allies. The second track would be to negotiate a real reduction in the warheads on both sides. The first track would be a lever to get action on the second track. Cruise and Pershing missiles, to be deployed starting in December, are part of the first-track policy.

The argument against this is that the superpowers already have enough nuclear explosives to wipe out the world many times over. To add more weapons in Europe is to bring us all that much closer to war. To add a weapon like the cruise is the ultimate madness because

the cruise is different from earlier missiles. It can hit long-distance targets with pinpoint accuracy and is almost impossible to detect, so it will spur the Soviets to develop a counter-weapon, or risk a first strike to prevent its deployment.¹



This article was written in 1983. Since then, many cruise missile tests have been conducted over Western Canada. There has also been a major thaw in relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Base your answers to these questions on recent developments as well as the article.

- a. Why did the U.S. want to test the cruise missile in Canada?

- b. What was an argument in favour of testing the cruise missile?

- c. What is an argument against the testing of the cruise missile?

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Testing Issue," October 1983, p. 3. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.



- d. What is your position on this issue? Defend your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

Conclusion

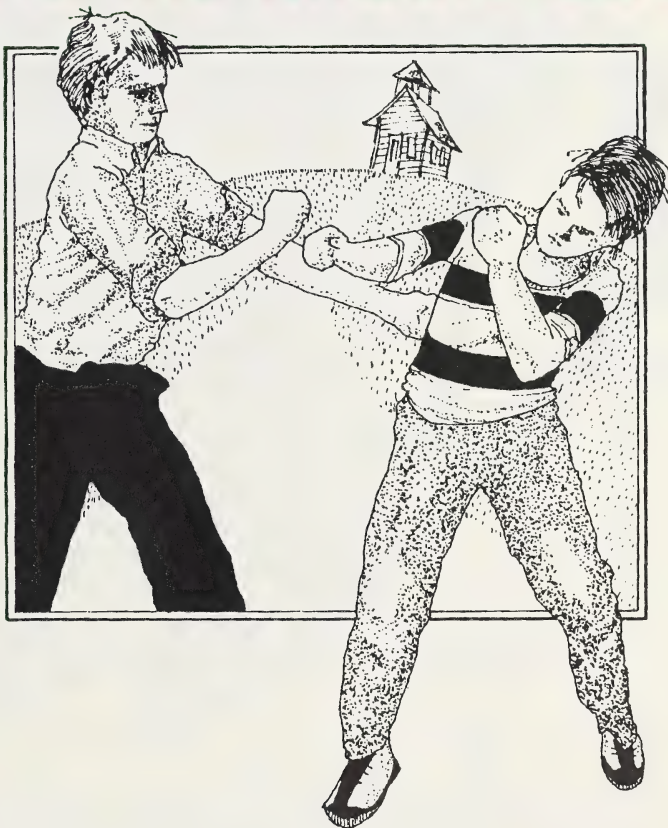
In this section you have examined how changes in the balance of power in Europe resulted in changed relationships (the Cold War) between the superpowers after World War II. You also saw how the USSR faced pressures for independence from satellite nations within its sphere of influence. The next section will continue to expand on the interactions of the superpowers in parts of Asia and the Middle East.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

Superpower Interaction in Asia and the Middle East



Remember when you were a young child at school, and every morning and afternoon you went outside for recess? Did you ever find yourself in a situation where you were being picked on by the playground bully? What did you do? Did you go and get the support of a bigger bully or a group of friends? If you did, what happened? Was the bully forced to back down, or did further confrontations occur?

If you didn't pursue this course of action, then perhaps you went to the teacher on playground supervision. How did the teacher deal with the situation? Did she or he bring the confrontation to an end, or did the confrontation continue to take place in a different locality? If you didn't go to the teacher or didn't get the support of friends, perhaps you tried to deal with the situation on your own. How successful were you? Was the confrontation resolved through your independent action?

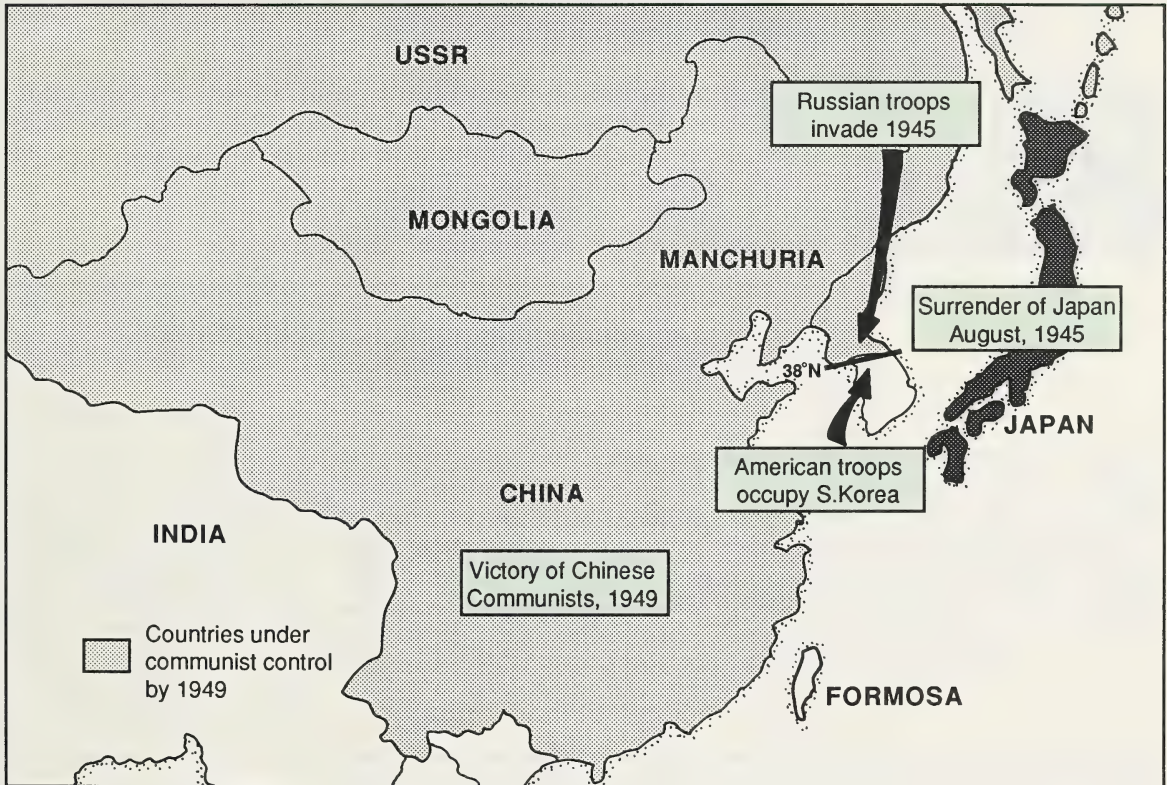
Nations take action against other nations which are behaving aggressively toward them in much the same ways. They can get the support of a stronger nation (superpower) or a group of nations (an alliance) to deal with the aggressor, or they can go to the United Nations (an agent of global collective security) to have their dispute dealt with. They may decide to do none of these, and instead attempt to deal with the aggressor on their own. They may even decide to choose more than one of these courses of action.

In this section you will be examining some of these ideas as they relate to a case study of the Korean War and two Middle East conflicts between Israel and the Arab States. In working through the activities that follow, you will

- examine how communist expansion into Asia and the American containment policy led to indirect confrontation between the superpowers in Korea
- investigate how the emergence of new nations helped to shape the foreign policies of the superpowers in the Middle East
- assess the changing role of the United Nations in international affairs

Activity 1: Case Study of the Korean War, 1950-1953

Far East Events, 1945-1949



Decolonization: a process by which a nation reverts back to being a sovereign state. There is no longer any domination by another nation in political (or economic) affairs.

United Nations: an international organization of independent states dedicated to the goal of global collective security.

Korea had been a Japanese colony since 1910. In Potsdam it was agreed by the Allied nations, that after the defeat of the Japanese forces in the Pacific, Korea would once again become an independent nation (an example of **decolonization**). In the final weeks of the war, the Soviet Union occupied Korea to the north of the thirty-eighth parallel. After the surrender of the Japanese in August 1945, the Americans occupied Korea south of the thirty-eighth. Soon after, American attempts to establish an independent, united, and democratic Korean nation were begun. These were repeatedly resisted by the Soviets, so the U.S. turned to the **United Nations** for help.

2. Why do you think the Americans asked the UN to settle the election dispute in Korea, but did not ask them to intervene in the Berlin Crisis?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Chinese Revolution

In October, 1949, Mao Tse-tung led his Peoples' Liberation Army to victory in China. During the civil war that preceded the revolution, Mao's forces had been provided with military and technical support through **Comintern**, a Soviet-based organization. In February, 1950, the Soviets and Chinese extended this support by signing a treaty of "friendship and mutual assistance" whereby the Soviets pledged to provide China with \$300 000 000 worth of goods and materials. The treaty also provided for mutual military aid in case of attack by Japan or its allies, and for consultation on all international matters of concern to both nations.

The Communist Revolution in China, the establishment of a communist government in North Korea, and the Chinese-Soviet Treaty (1950), alarmed the Americans. They saw these events as further attempts by the Soviets to expand their influence, this time into Asia. In 1950 the Americans began negotiations with Japan to obtain the right to establish military bases within its borders (American-Japanese Security Pact). A military agreement was also reached between the U.S. and Nationalist China (Taiwan). These agreements became part of an overall American policy to contain the expansion of communism into Asia.

In June, 1950, the North Koreans suddenly crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The North Koreans captured Seoul and surrounded the South Korean army near Pusan.

Comintern: *Communist International – an organization set up in Moscow in 1919, to oversee the actions of Marxist parties throughout the world*
Parties that wished to join had to

- *be tightly disciplined and obey its leaders*
- *agree to the decisions of the Comintern*
- *give an unconditional support to any communist republic in its struggle against counterrevolutionary forces*

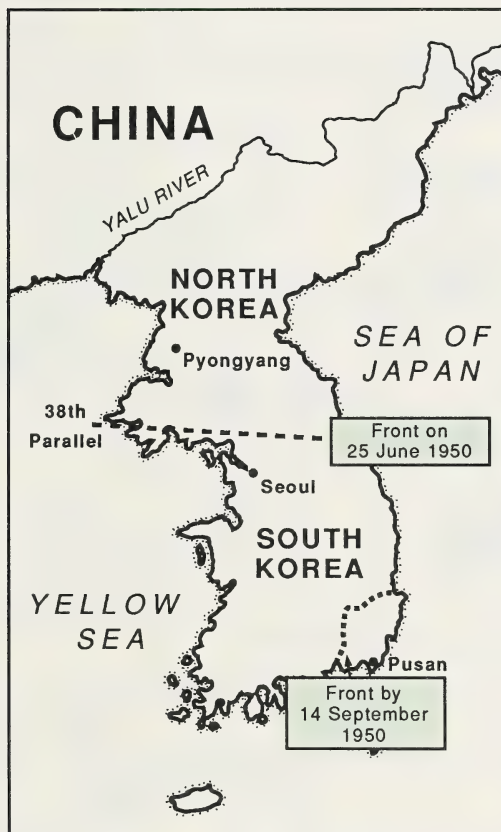
OR

- b. Use the series of maps and the time line to answer the questions that follow.

June 25, 1950

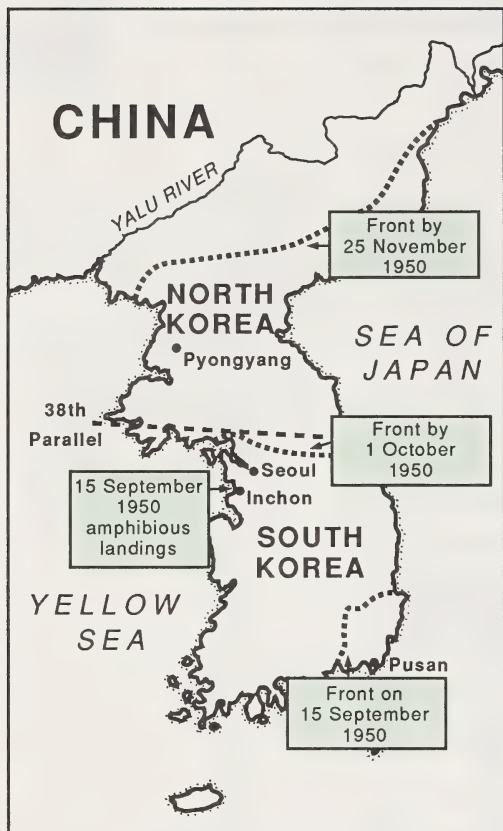
Soldiers from North Korea invade South Korea, capture Seoul, the capital, and surround the South Korean army near Pusan.

The UN Security Council demands the withdrawal of the North Korean troops. When this fails to happen, the UN sends in soldiers, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur.



September 15, 1950

MacArthur recaptures Seoul and links up with South Korean troops who had escaped from the Pusan area.

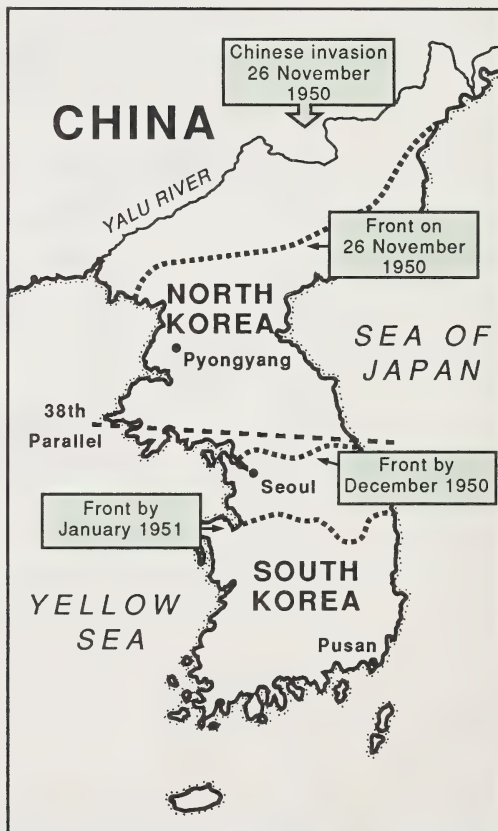


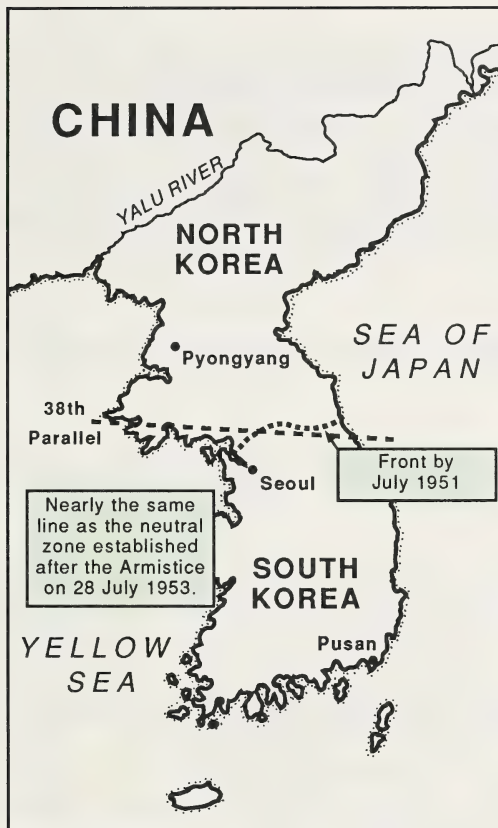
November 26, 1950

When MacArthur's troops near the Yalu River, China enters the war, driving UN forces back to South Korea. Because MacArthur wants to attack China, Truman relieves him of command.

October to November, 1950

MacArthur drives the North Korean troops back to North Korea, but China threatens war if Americans cross the Yalu River. The UN hopes to reunite North and South Korea.





July 8, 1951

The war is stalemated at a front line at roughly the thirty-eighth parallel. The invasion of South Korea has been repelled by UN forces, but at a tremendous cost.



(1) How did the United Nations react to the North Korean invasion?

(2) How successful were the UN forces between September and November of 1950?

(3) Why did Communist China become involved in the confrontation?

(4) What was the result of the Chinese involvement in the War?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Boycotting: refusing to deal with, or associate with, in order to force or punish

Veto: exercise the power to reject or prohibit any proposed action or piece of legislation
It can be used by any one of the five permanent powers in the Security Council of the United Nations.



The Korean War was the first real test of the United Nations. Immediately following the invasion by North Korea, an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council was called. It was attended by Yugoslavia, Britain, France, Cuba, Ecuador, Norway, Nationalist China (Taiwan), and the United States. The Soviet Union was not present because it was **boycotting** the Security Council. This was because the U.S.A. had **vetoed** the Soviet proposal to have Communist China, instead of the Island of Taiwan, represent China in the United Nations.

The Americans proposed the following resolution at the Security Council meeting.

Resolution Adopted by Security Council on June 25, 1950

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
 recalling the finding of the General Assembly in its resolution of October 21, 1949, that the Government of the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government...and that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea...and that this is the only such Government in Korea;

Mindful...of the consequences which might follow unless Member states refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea; and the concern expressed that the situation described by the United Nations Commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well being of the Republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and might lead to open

military conflict there:

Noting with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea,

Determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace,

- I. Calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities; and
- II. Calls upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel...
- III. Calls upon all Members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.¹

¹ United Nations for the excerpt from *The United Nations Bulletin*, July 15, 1950, p. 64. Reprinted by permission of the United Nations.



4. Why did the UN Security Council claim that the government of South Korea was the lawful government?

5. What were the three demands that the Security Council made upon North Korea?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Because the Soviets were absent from the meeting, they could not exercise their veto against the preceding resolution. Therefore, the resolution was passed by seven of the eight voting members present. The following is North Korea's response to the resolution.



Internecine: mutually destructive; involving conflict within a group (i.e., a civil war)

==== The Reply of North Korea ... Declaration of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic =====

According to information received June 25, United Nations Security Council on insistence Government of United States of America discussed situation Korea in connection with **internecine** war unleashed by Syngman Rhee clique. Government Korean People's Democratic Republic declares that it does not recognize the discussion and decision of the Security Council on the Korean question as lawful in view of the fact:

1. that the Korean People's Democratic Republic was not

brought into consultation on the matter and the question of Korea was decided without the participation of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic;

2. because the representatives of a power such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were absent from the Security Council and representatives of the great Chinese power were not admitted.¹



6. Why did North Korea claim that the resolution of the United Nations Security Council was illegal?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

¹ United Nations for the excerpt from *The United Nations Bulletin*, July 15, 1950, p. 64. Reprinted by permission of the United Nations.

The North Koreans refused to adhere to the demands of the Security Council. As a result, the Security Council issued the following statement.



The Security Council

Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace,

Having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and

Having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel, and

Having noted from the report of the United Nations Commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn

their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel and that urgent military measures are required to restore international peace and security,

Having noted the appeal from the Republic of Korea to the United Nations for immediate and effective steps to secure peace and security,

Recommends that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.¹



7. What was the recommendation made by the Security Council to deal with the North Korean aggression against the South?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

The recommendation to send UN forces to assist South Korea was accepted by the UN members, and they immediately began organizing forces to send into Korea. Troops were supplied by sixteen member nations. These were

Australia	Ethiopia	Luxembourg	Thailand
Belgium	France	New Zealand	Turkey
Canada	Greece	Philippines	United Kingdom
Colombia	Holland	South Africa	United States

Other nations supplied arms and medical aid. Together these forces became known as the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). These troops were led by General Douglas MacArthur of the U.S., whose nation's troops made up the majority of the forces sent to Korea.

¹ United Nations for the excerpt from *The United Nations Bulletin*, July 15, 1950, p. 64. Reprinted by permission of the United Nations.

Limited war: a war that is confined to two or three countries

Armistice: truce

UN Forces Breakdown			
Countries	Troops	Naval Forces	Air Forces
U.S.A.	50%	86%	93%
South Korea	40%	7.5%	5.6%
Others (incl. Canada)	10%	6.5%	1.4%

After three years of fighting in a **limited war**, an **armistice** was signed which brought about the end of the war. Under the terms of the armistice, the following agreements were reached:

- Korea was to be divided into two parts, with the thirty-eighth parallel forming the border between them.
 - The Republic of Korea in the South would be supported by the U.S.A.
 - The Democratic People's Republic in North Korea would be controlled by the communist government.
 - Prisoners of war captured by UN forces would be given freedom to choose whether to return to North Korea or China, or to remain in South Korea (two of every five chose to remain in the South).
8. Compare the goals of the UN in Korea, in 1947, (refer to the beginning of this activity) with the terms of the armistice of 1953. Which goals were achieved by the UN after three long years of war? Explain your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.



The armistice was seen from many different points of view by those involved in the dispute.

United Nations

The war was seen as a major victory against aggression and for global collective security.

South Korea

South Koreans criticized the UN for failing to achieve a united country under a noncommunist government.

United States

The U.S. viewed the war as a success as it contained further communist expansion into Asia.

Soviet Union

The Soviets felt the war would never have occurred had it not been for U.S. aggression towards the USSR.



9. a. On the scale below, indicate for each of the preceding points of view whether you agree or disagree, by circling the letter which corresponds closest to your opinion.

	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree	
United Nations	1	2	3	4	5
South Korea	1	2	3	4	5
United States	1	2	3	4	5
Soviet Union	1	2	3	4	5

- b. With which point of view are you most in agreement? Give two reasons for your opinion.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

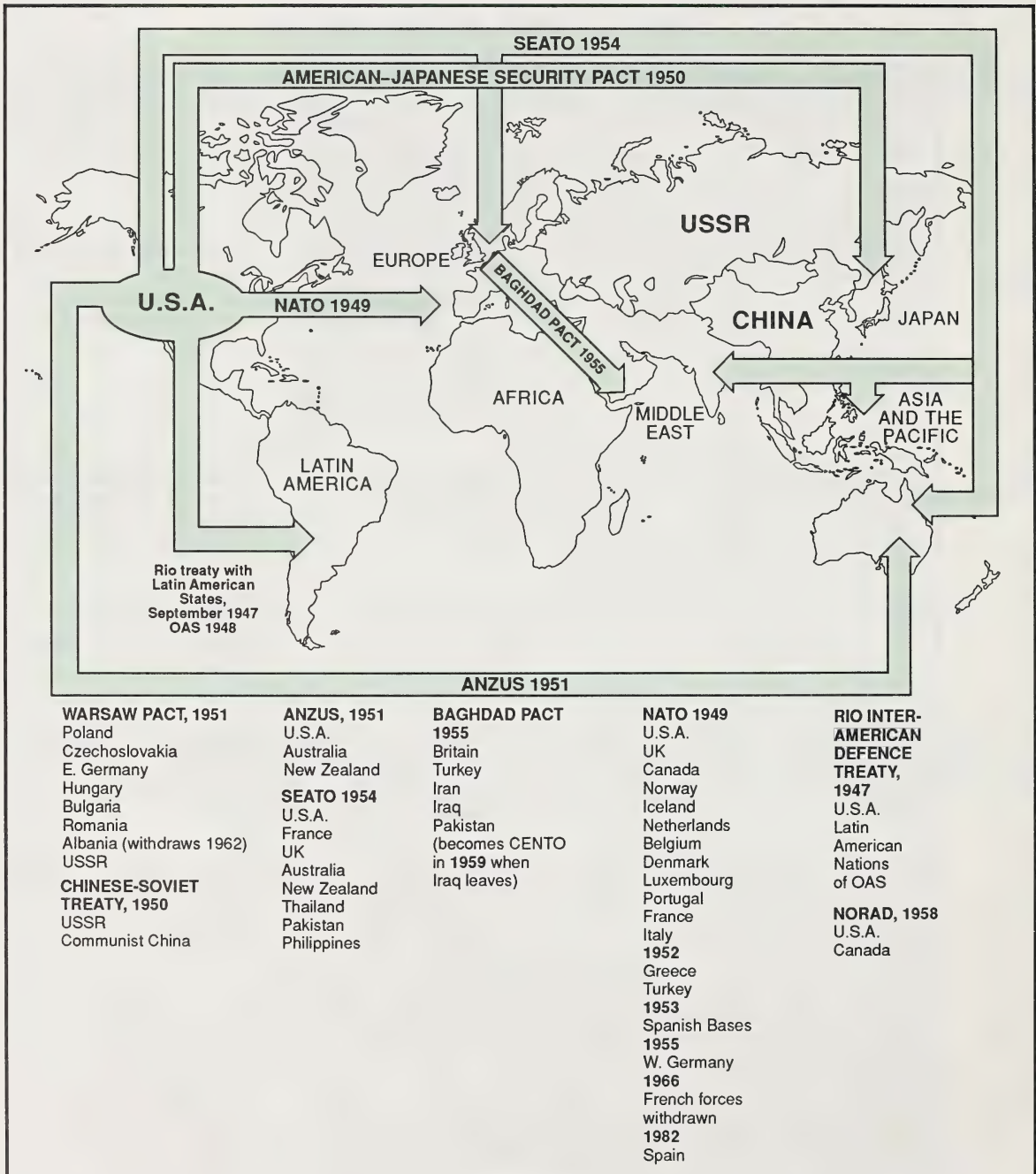
The Korean war was largely the result of Cold War hostilities between the two superpowers. The Soviets were seen as attempting to expand their influence into Asia. The Americans, with their policy of containment, were determined to prevent any further expansion. Between 1945 and 1953 the Soviets had succeeded in expanding their influence into Europe and North Korea, and had established diplomatic ties with Communist China. On the other hand, the Americans felt they had successfully contained the Soviets, and prevented further acts of communist aggression in Europe and Asia. After the Korean War, the U.S.A. continued to pursue their policy of containment against the Soviets by entering into a number of military alliances with nations throughout the world. Examples of these were SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), CENTO (Central Treaty Organization), and NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command).

10. Use the chart and map that follow to answer the questions that come after them.

American Military Alliances, 1947-1958

Alliance	Year Formed	Members	Purpose
Rio Inter-American Defence Treaty	1947-1948	U.S.A., Latin American Nations of the Organization of American States (OAS)	common defence of the Western Hemisphere
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1949	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A.	to guarantee the security and freedom of member countries through a system of collective defence
American-Japanese Security Pact	1950	Japan, U.S.A.	America pledges to assist Japan if attacked; also to establish military bases on Japan.
ANZUS	1951	Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A.	mutual defence agreement act to meet a common danger
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)	1954 (phased out 1976)	United Kingdom, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, U.S.A.	to provide a system of collective defence in southeast Asia
Baghdad Pact (later Central Treaty Organization CENTO)	1955	United Kingdom, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan (withdrew 1958), supported by U.S.A.	military alliance in central Asia to counter aggression in the region
North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD)	1958	Canada, U.S.A.	radar networks established to give warning and to coordinate defence against a surprise nuclear strike by the Soviets

The Political Geography in 1958





- a. Use a coloured pencil to shade in the arrows on the map which identify the American military alliances.
- b. What conclusion about the U.S. policy of containment can you make from the map?

- c. If you were a political leader in the Soviet Union, how would you view these alliances?

- d. (1) Which nations belonged to more than two alliances?

- (2) Why might this be?

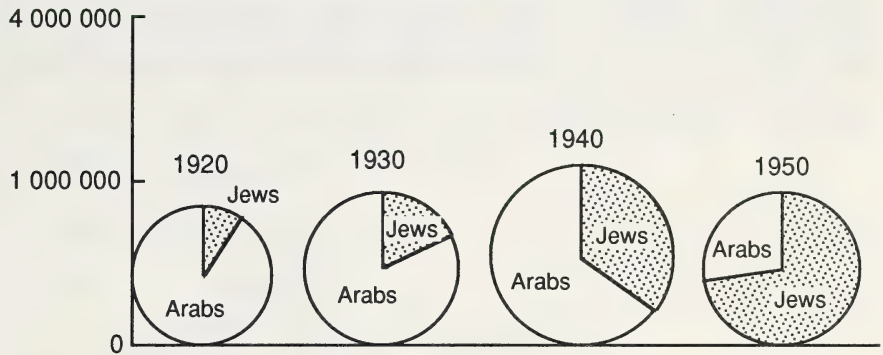
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Confrontations in the Middle East

A Middle East Time Line

- 1917** • British foreign secretary, A. J. Balfour, says that the British government favours the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people.
- 1920** • Britain governs Palestine as a League of Nations “mandate,” and encourages Jews to immigrate.
- 1929** • Palestinian Arabs, resenting Jewish settlement, attack and kill Jewish settlers.
- 1933** • When the Nazis come to power in Germany, many more Jews leave Europe for Palestine.
- 1936** • Jewish immigrants experience more violence at the hands of Arabs who worry that they may soon be outnumbered.
- 1939** • Britain postpones plans to divide Palestine between the Jews and Arabs, but does curb Jewish immigration.
- 1945** • Jewish refugees attempt to enter Palestine at the end of the war, but Britain refuses them entry because it is worried about the Arab opposition. Jewish terrorist groups like the Stern Gang attempt to force Britain into action.
- 1947** • Britain places the problem into the hands of the UN, which plans to partition Palestine.
- 1948** • The British leave Palestine, and the Jews declare the new sovereign state of Israel. The Arabs attack and are defeated. Over 50 000 Arabs leave the Jewish-held parts of Palestine, settling in camps, which later become the home of the Palestine Liberation Organization – the PLO.
- 1950** • Thousands of Jewish immigrants come to Israel. Palestinian refugees are held in camps near the borders.
- 1956** • President Nasser of Egypt takes over the Suez Canal from Britain and France and closes it to Israeli shipping. Israel, Britain, and France intend to attack and seize the Canal, but the UN, the U.S.A., and the USSR, make them abandon this plan.

Increase in the Number of Jews in Palestine Between 1920 and 1950



1. Using the information in the time line, identify three reasons for the increase in the number of Jewish people in Palestine.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

What impact did the increase of the Jewish population have on the people living in Palestine and the subsequent events that occurred in the region?

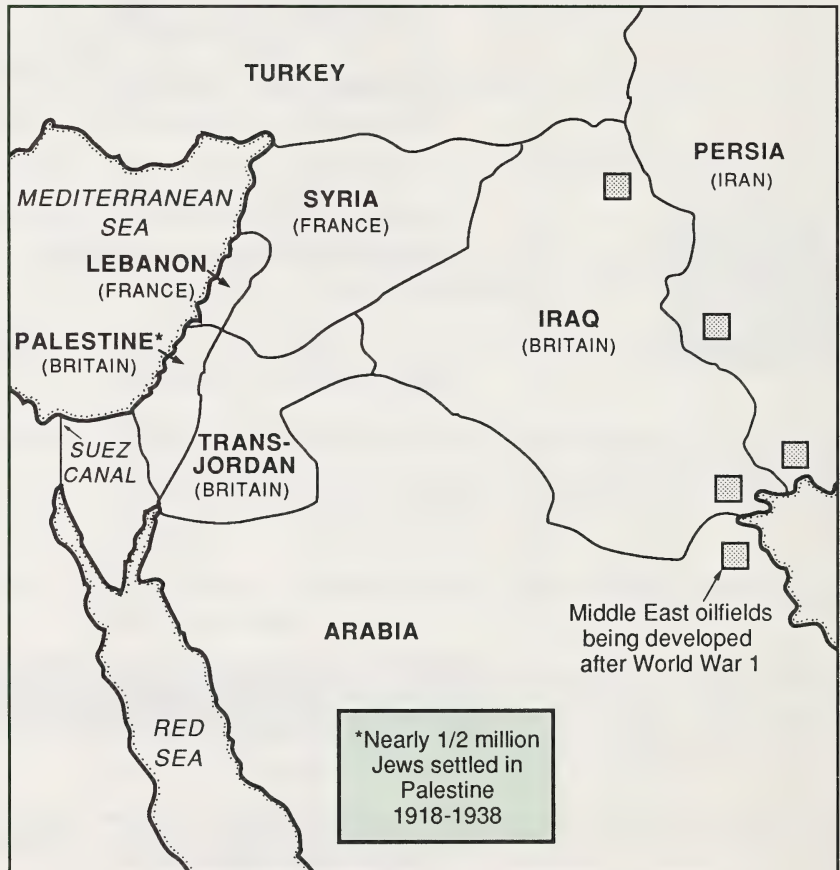
This question will be answered as you work through the tasks in this activity.

Mandate: an authorization by the League of Nations for a member nation to establish a responsible government in a conquered territory after World War II

Arab-Israeli War, 1948

Palestine was made a **mandate** of Britain by the League of Nations in 1920, as a result of the breakup of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire. The British divided Palestine into Transjordan and the Palestine. Transjordan was occupied principally by Arabs while the Palestine was occupied primarily by Jewish people.

Mandates in The Middle East



When the British began encouraging limited Jewish immigration into Palestine (because of the promise made in the 1917 Balfour Declaration to establish a Jewish homeland), the Arab population was outraged. Racial violence erupted between the two groups, for the Arabs saw the increasing numbers of Jewish immigrants as a threat to their land and culture, and to the unity of the Arab world (Arabs are predominantly Moslem).

Moslem: a believer in Islam, maintains that there is one God, Allah, and that Mohammed is his prophet

Anti-Semitism: hostility towards Jewish people

Terrorist: one who supports, or adopts, an act of terrorism which is an unlawful act of violence committed to achieve a desired goal

Prior to World War II and immediately after, there was a large increase in the amount of Jewish immigration which was the result of the increase in **anti-Semitism** throughout Europe (primarily in Germany). This further increased hostilities between the Arabs and Jews in the Palestine. In 1945, the British refused to allow any more Jewish people entry into the region. This angered the Jews, who began to take terrorist action against the British (the Stern Gang and Irgun were two such **terrorist** groups). In 1947, the British asked the United Nations to deal with the problem. In 1948, the British pulled out of the Palestine. In order to solve the Arab-Jewish problem, the UN recommended the following:

Palestine: UN Partition Plan of 1947



- that Palestine be partitioned into an Arab state and a Jewish state
- that each state was to be politically independent, but to work together economically
- that Jerusalem was to become an internationalized city

The Jews accepted the UN recommendation and established the state of Israel in May, 1948. The Arabs refused to accept the existence of Israel and immediately attacked the Israelis with the support of forces from Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the Arab Legion.

Israeli War of Independence, 1948



2. From the information contained on the preceding map, explain how the Israelis reacted to the Arab invasion, and explain the result of this reaction.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.



The Israelis defeated the Arab forces and, as a result of UN efforts to bring about a truce, a cease-fire was put into effect on January 7, 1949. The Arab-Israeli War of Independence achieved the following results:

- Israel increased its territory by about 50 percent over the territory granted by the UN.
- A new state of Jordan was formed out of Transjordan and the Judean hills territories.
- **Jerusalem** was divided into two parts: West Jerusalem was in Israel and East Jerusalem was in Jordan.
- The UN turned over the Gaza Strip to the Egyptian army for administration.

Jerusalem: a holy city of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam situated in Israel

A negative outcome of the war was the large number of Arab refugees who fled Palestine during the war and who were placed in refugee camps along Israel's borders in the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq. The conditions in these camps were dreadful and led to increased hatred between Arabs and Jews. Out of these camps emerged the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), an Arab terrorist group dedicated to winning back Palestine for Arabs. As well, there was at this time an upsurge of Arab nationalism which was to play a significant role in future events in the Middle East.

Suez Canal: a 170 km canal in Egypt joining the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea

The Suez Canal Crisis, 1956

Shortcut to Europe

For more than a century this waterway has been vital to Europe's economic and political interests.

Every navigator knows that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. But for sailors on the high sea, the shortest route from Europe to Asia is blocked by Africa, forcing a lengthy detour round the Cape of Good Hope.

So, for many years the idea of digging a canal through the Isthmus of Suez appealed to Europeans. It wasn't a new idea. In the twentieth century B.C. a canal had been dug from the River Nile to the Red Sea. This had alternately fallen into disrepair and been rebuilt many times until it finally collapsed in the 8th century A.D.

In modern times, it was left to a remarkable French diplomat, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to get the canal project underway. He formed the *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez*, gained the help and blessing of Egypt's ruler, Said Pasha, and began digging in 1859.

The work took ten years and employed 18,000 people. The final cost – \$92 million – was about double what was forecast.

From Port Said on the Mediterranean to Port Taufiq on the Red Sea, the canal provides a lockless waterway of 170 km. It shortens the distance from



Europe to India by 7,500 km. Over the years, as vessels have increased in size, the canal has been dredged out to accommodate them. Eight times the canal has been widened and deepened, so that today the cross section is more than ten times bigger than it was when the waterway opened in 1869.

From the start, the canal has been an enormous success. It has cut down the time and, therefore, the cost of moving cargo. However, its value was really felt with the discovery of oil in the Persian Gulf. The canal provided a vital shortcut for the oil tankers from the Middle East which carried three-quarters of Europe's crude oil.

The company that de Lesseps formed still owned and operated the canal when, in the early 1950s, trouble brewed. The Egyptian monarchy had been overthrown and by 1956, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser had risen to become President.

Quickly, President Nasser nationalized the canal, offering compensation to its mostly British and French owners. Egypt soon closed the

canal to Israeli shipping. Britain, France and Israel then entered into what one British diplomat has called a "sordid conspiracy."

Israel attacked Egypt across the Sinai Desert as far as the Suez Canal. Britain and France, as agreed with Israel earlier, ordered both sides to withdraw. Egypt, as expected, refused to pull its troops out. Britain and France then sent soldiers into Egypt and bombed Egyptian cities on the pretext of saving the canal from damage.

The Anglo-French action really put the cat among the international pigeons. Before long, the United States and Soviet Union were trading insults over what was now known as the Suez Crisis. World War III looked close until Lester Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister, stepped in. He got all sides to agree to let a United Nations peacekeeping force guard the canal. Eventually, the waterway was reopened to shipping, only to close down again during the Six Day War of 1967. It was not reopened until 1975.¹

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada And the World*: "Shortcut to Europe," February, 1985, P. 20. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

The Suez Canal



3. What are two reasons for the importance of the Suez Canal?

Nationalize: to place under control or ownership of a nation

4. Why would a nation, such as Egypt, want to **nationalize** the Suez Canal?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

Abdicate: to give up formally claims to, or possession of, a throne

Nationalist: one who is devoted to the nation, exhibiting extreme loyalty and patriotism

In 1952, after a military coup d'état, King Farouk of Egypt **abdicated** his throne. In 1954, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, an organizer of the coup, became Prime Minister, and later President, of the new state of Egypt. Nasser was an extreme Arab **nationalist**; he was determined to make Egypt the centre of the Arab world, and he supported the Palestinian refugees in their desire to reclaim Palestine from the Israelis. Many of the actions he took to achieve these goals played a part in precipitating in the Suez Crisis of 1956.

5. Do either Part A or Part B.

Part A

Listen to "Side One: The United Nations: A Force for Peace" from the audiotape series *Cooperation and Conflict Among Nations* (Tape 5). As you listen, complete the retrieval chart that follows.





Retrieval Chart: Suez Canal, 1956

Who Was Involved?	What Themes or Goals Were They Pursuing?	What Factors Influenced Their Decisions?	What Methods Did They Choose to Achieve Their Goals?
Egypt	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Israel	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Britain	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
France	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
U.S.A.	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
USSR	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Canada	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Part B

Use the reading guide that follows to answer the questions that come after it.



Egypt Becomes a Republic

Egypt in the post-World War II period was a troubled land. More Egyptians became dissatisfied with the corruption and inefficiency of King Farouk's government. They were disturbed by the social and economic inequalities in the country and by the influence of the British in Egypt's affairs. As one Egyptian reformer, Gamal Abdel Nasser, said, "The problem was to restore human dignity in Egypt."

In the summer of 1952, Major General Mohammed Naguib and a group of army officers revolted against King Farouk and forced him to abdicate. On June 18, 1953, Egypt was proclaimed a republic. Lieutenant Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of the rebel leaders, soon became the spokesman for the Egyptian nationalists. On April 18, 1954, he replaced Naguib as prime minister. Later Nasser was also chosen president and became the real power in the new state.

Egypt Seizes the Suez Canal

Although King Farouk had been overthrown, British soldiers remained in Egypt in control of the Suez Canal. Nasser was determined to force them out, and in October, 1954, Great Britain agreed to remove its troops from the Suez Canal zone. The last British troops withdrew in June, 1956. Great Britain reserved the right to reoccupy the base at Suez, if Egypt, Turkey, or any of the Arab states were attacked. However, the Egyptians were free at last from foreign control.

Meanwhile, Nasser attempted to build up the military and economic strength of Egypt. In 1955, when he failed to convince the nations of the West to provide him with arms, he made a deal

with Czechoslovakia to exchange Egyptian cotton for Communist planes, tanks and artillery. Nasser had earlier received an offer of \$200 million in financial assistance from the United States and Great Britain to help Egypt build the High Dam at Aswan. It was hoped that the construction of this dam would increase Egypt's agricultural output by 50 percent, help the irrigation and reclamation of two million acres, and provide the electricity necessary for industrialization.

The United States and Great Britain were disturbed by Egypt's cotton-for-arms deal with Czechoslovakia and by the anti-Western attitude of the Egyptian government. Therefore, on July 19-20, 1956, the United States and Great Britain withdrew their offer to help finance the Aswan Dam. A week later Nasser retaliated by proclaiming the Egyptian seizure and nationalization of the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal had been under the control of the Suez Canal Company, most of whose stockholders were French and British. Nasser declared that the Canal was now Egypt's property. He said that he would use the toll revenues from the Canal to help finance the Aswan project. Egypt's action led to an international crisis.

Egypt promptly barred Israeli ships from the Canal and interfered with other vessels bound to and from Israel. At the same time, the British and French were concerned that Nasser might cut off the oil supplies that they imported by way of the Suez Canal.

On October 29, 1956, three months after Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, Israeli troops invaded Egypt's Sinai

Desert. It is believed that Israel attacked in order (1) to crush Egypt's military strength before it became powerful enough to conquer Israel and (2) to destroy Egyptian bases that were used as "jumping-off" places for border raids against Israel.

Great Britain and France issued an ultimatum ordering Egypt and Israel to cease fighting. Israel indicated a willingness to do so, but Egypt ignored the ultimatum. Two days after Israel invaded Egypt, British and French forces, based on Cyprus, also attacked Egypt. Great Britain and France may have invaded Egypt to safeguard the Suez Canal or to regain sufficient power

to make Nasser place the Canal again under international control. The Egyptians sank ships in the Suez Canal to block passage of vessels.

The United Nations met in emergency session. The United States, the Soviet Union and other countries voted to demand that Great Britain, France and Israel withdraw from Egypt. The three nations withdrew, and a United Nations Emergency Force was sent to patrol the borders between Israel and Egypt.

The Aswan Dam project was then financed and engineered by the Soviet Union. Construction was begun in 1960.¹



In the chart that follows, read the instructions in the column on the left to answer the questions in the column on the right.

a. Read the first two sentences in the first paragraph.	What were three reasons for the dissatisfaction of the Egyptian people?
b. Read the first and second sentences of the second paragraph.	(1) When did Egypt become a republic? (2) Why did this happen?
c. Read the first sentence, third paragraph. Read the third sentence, third paragraph.	(1) Why were British troops in Egypt? (2) What agreement was reached between the British and Egyptians?
d. Read the first sentence, fourth paragraph. Read the second sentence, fourth paragraph. Read the last sentence, fourth paragraph.	(1) What was Nasser's goal for Egypt? (2) What "deal" did Nasser make with Czechoslovakia? (3) What were the three reasons for building the High Dam at Aswan?

¹ Ginn & Co. for the excerpt from *Our Western Heritage*, pgs. 612-613. Reprinted by permission of Ginn & Co.

e. Read the first two sentences, fifth paragraph. Read the last sentence, fifth paragraph.	(1) Why did the U.S. and Great Britain withdraw their offer to help finance the Aswan Dam? (2) How did Nasser respond to their withdrawal of financial aid?
f. Read the third sentence, sixth paragraph.	Why did Nasser nationalize the Suez Canal?
g. Read all of the seventh paragraph.	(1) What actions did Nasser take against Israel? (2) Why did France and Britain become concerned over the nationalizing of the canal?
h. Read the last sentence, eighth paragraph.	Why did Israel attack Egypt?
i. Read the third sentence, ninth paragraph.	What two reasons might France and Britain have had for attacking Egypt?
j. Read the second and third sentences, tenth paragraph.	(1) What was the United Nations' demand? (2) What were two results of this demand?

a. _____

b. (1) _____

(2) _____

c. (1) _____

(2) _____

- d. (1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

- e. (1) _____

(2) _____

- f. _____

- g. (1) _____

(2) _____

- h. _____

- i. _____

- j. (1) _____

(2) _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

Global collective security: the idea that peace can only be maintained if all nations act together to prevent aggression

The 1956 Suez conflict had varying results for those involved in the dispute. Israel captured the whole of the Sinai Peninsula which had belonged to Egypt (refer to the map that follows this reading). The Suez Canal remained in the control of the Egyptians, and Nasser's prestige among Arabs rose even higher than before. France and Britain were humiliated by their "forced" withdrawal from the Suez, as a result of UN condemnation and U.S. President Eisenhower's threat to cut off economic aid to Britain. The United Nations, largely as a result of the efforts of Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, entered into a new role when UN peacekeeping forces were sent to the Suez in order to keep Egyptian and Israeli forces separated from each other until a final peace agreement could be reached. Pearson's goal was to use the mechanism of the United Nations, a **global collective security** organization, to prevent the spread of the Suez conflict. Through the Security Council, he was able to get France, Britain, and Israel to agree to withdraw from the Suez Canal area. The members of the General Assembly voted to send in peacekeeping troops to patrol the cease-fire region. These troops remained there until Nasser ordered them removed in 1967.

Israeli-Egyptian Conflicts, 1948-1956





6. Contrast the role of the UN in the Korean War with that of its role in the Suez Crisis. How were they different?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

How did the two superpowers react to the attack by Israel, France, and Great Britain? In an attempt to expand its influence into the Middle East, the Soviet Union denounced these nations as aggressors and threatened to provide troops for the Egyptians. The Americans also took a stand against the invasion although they did state that Nasser had provoked the attackers. This stand outraged France and Britain but gained the support of Arabs in the region.

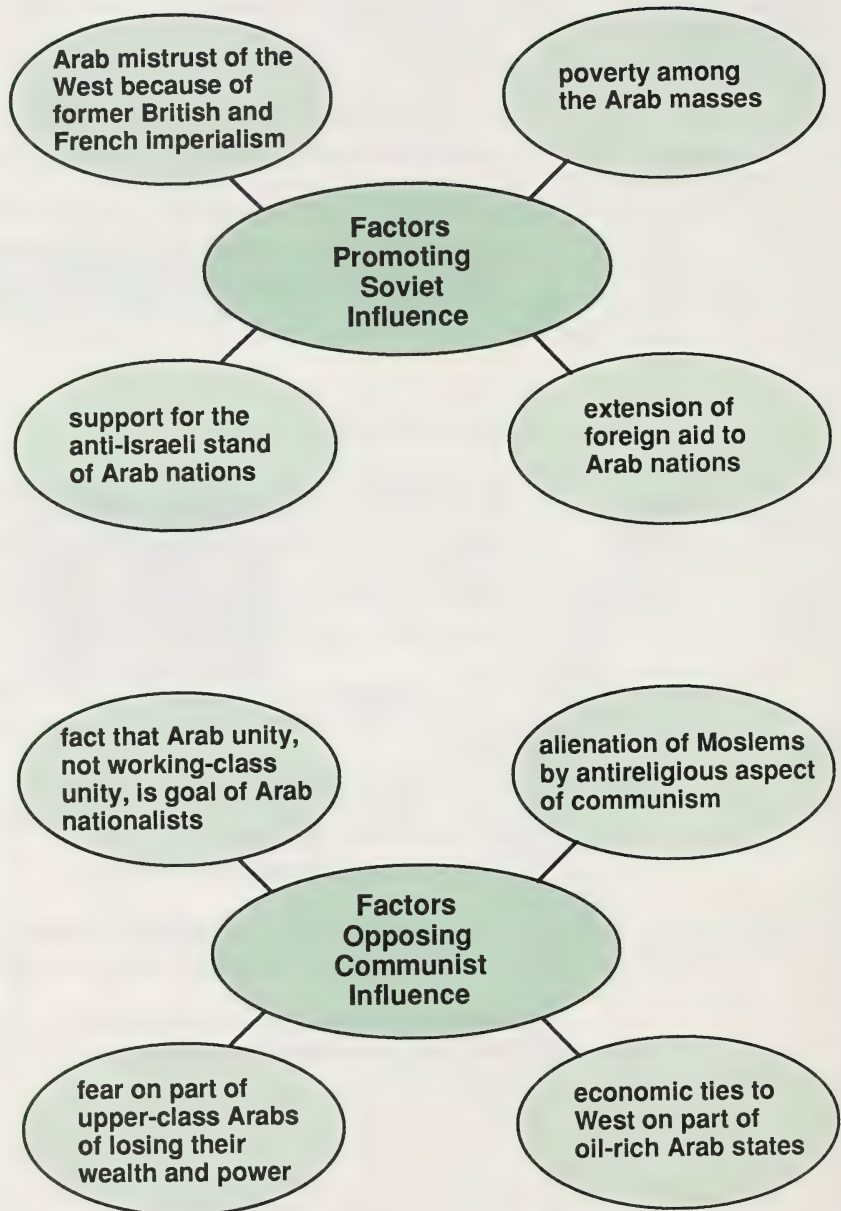
Since the Suez Crisis, both superpowers have assumed greater roles in the Middle East affairs. The U.S.A. established four main goals for the region:

- improve the standard of living for Arabs
- achieve a lasting peace between the Israelis and Arabs
- win Arab's friendship
- reduce communist (Soviet) influence

The Soviets also established goals for the region. There have been many factors aiding the expansion of their influence into the Middle East.

Study the concept maps on the following page. They should help you understand both factors promoting Soviet influence, and factors opposing that influence in the Middle East.

The Middle East



Both superpowers have had varying degrees of success in achieving their foreign policy goals in the Middle East since 1956. These will be examined in more detail in Module 8.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulty understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

In this section you applied the concepts of expansion and containment to a case study of the Korean War. You also saw how the emergence of new nations in the Middle East created international problems which ultimately led to superpower involvement. Finally, you looked briefly at the changing role of the United Nations in international affairs. During the Korean War, the UN used actual combat forces to repel the North Koreans. During the Suez Crisis, the UN used peacekeeping forces to patrol the Canal area to keep the Egyptians and Israelis from fighting while attempts were being made to reach a permanent peace settlement. Since this crisis, the UN has established the peacekeeping method as the pattern that it uses to help bring conflicts to a conclusion and to achieve collective security for the global community.

To help you further understand the information contained in this section, do **one** of the following exercises.



1. For each of the following statements, underline the cause and circle the effect. An example has been provided: Mary scored the final points in the game and led her team to victory. Remember that most of these situations were more complex than one cause and effect statement suggests.
 - a. When the USSR resisted attempts to unify Korea under a democratic government, the U.S. asked the United Nations to intervene.
 - b. The Democratic Republic of Korea was established after the Soviets held elections in the North.
 - c. The Soviet Union and China signed a treaty of “friendship and mutual assistance” after the Chinese Communist Revolution.

- d. An emergency session of the UN Security Council was called immediately following the North Korean invasion of South Korea.
- e. Because the Soviets were boycotting the Security Council, the recommendation to send UN forces to assist South Korea was passed.
- f. The Chinese became involved in the Korean War when MacArthur crossed the Yalu River.
- g. The U.S.A. continued to pursue its policy of Soviet containment after the Korean War by entering into military alliances such as SEATO and CENTO.
- h. Arabs living in the Palestine Mandate grew more and more hostile toward the Jewish people as a result of increased Jewish immigration into the area.
- i. The 1948 Arab-Israeli War began when the Arabs refused to accept the existence of the newly created state of Israel.
- j. As a result of the Arab-Israeli War (1948), Israel increased in size by 50 percent of its original dimensions under the UN Partition Plan.
- k. Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in order to receive funds to help build the High Aswan Dam.
- l. In order to destroy Egyptian military strength, Israel attacked Egypt.
- m. When Egypt continued fighting against Israel, the French and British attacked in order to safeguard the Suez Canal.
- n. Britain, France, and Israel left Egypt after the United Nations demanded their withdrawal.
- o. In order to maintain a truce between Egypt and Israel, the UN sent peacekeeping troops into the Suez area.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Extra Help.



2. View the videotape entitled *Israel and the Arab States* up to the conclusion of the Suez Crisis. While viewing, fill in the following retrieval chart.

	Arab-Israeli War, 1948	Suez Crisis, 1956
Causes of the Confrontation	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Nations Involved	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
United Nations Involvement	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Results of the Confrontation	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Check your answers by tuning to the Appendix, Section 3: Extra Help.



Enrichment

Since 1945, the United Nations has been involved in many international disputes. One such confrontation was between India and Pakistan over Kashmir in 1947. Use the library to research the following information about this conflict and the UN's involvement in it.

- What was the cause of the dispute between India and Pakistan in the late 1940s?
- How successful was the UN's action at this time?
- What action was taken by the UN when trouble flared up again in 1965 and 1975?
- How effective has the UN's action in this area been since 1947?

Summarize your answers to these questions in a brief 150-200 word essay.

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Enrichment.

Conclusion

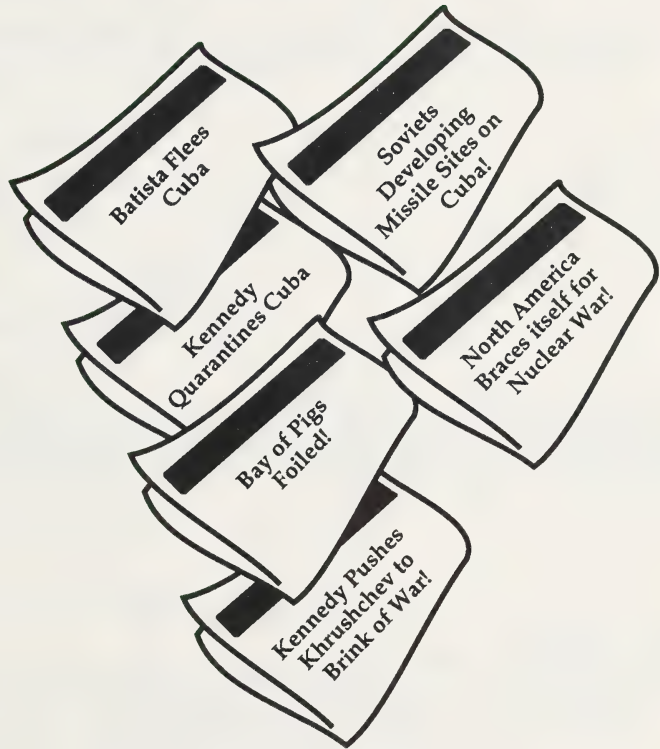
In this section you have extended your knowledge of superpower interactions in Asia and the Middle East. Specifically, you have seen how the emergence of new nations has influenced the foreign policies of the superpowers, especially in relation to the ideas of expansionism and containment. As well, you have been able to assess the changing role of the United Nations in world affairs. The next section will examine in detail a direct superpower confrontation which almost culminated in war.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

Superpower Interaction in Central America

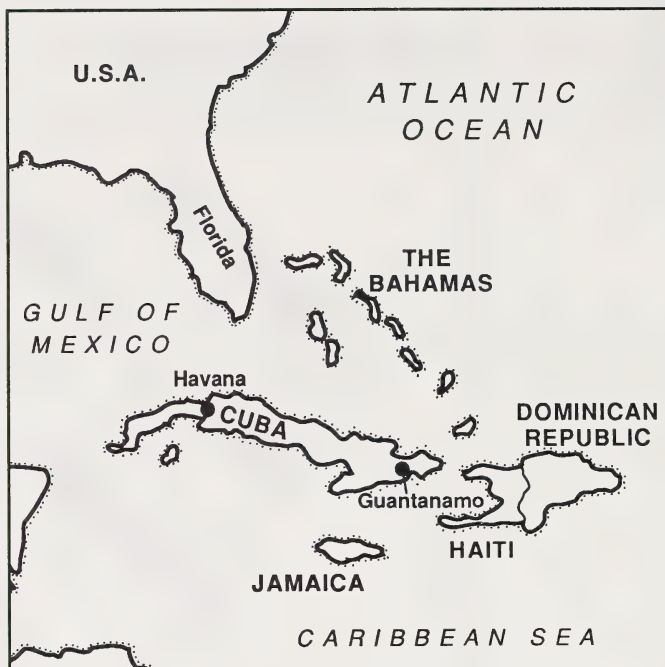


Between 1953 and 1962 a series of events occurred on the small island nation of Cuba. These events brought the world to the brink of nuclear disaster in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis. This crisis brought the two superpowers into direct confrontation with each other for the first time since the Berlin Crisis of 1948. This section will examine the events leading up to, and including, the Cuban Missile Crisis. By working through the activities of this section, you should be able to develop the following generalizations:

- The superpowers (in this case the United States) will not tolerate outside interference within their spheres of influence.
- The nature of nuclear weapons can have both a destabilizing and stabilizing influence in superpower interactions.

Activity 1: Cuba's Revolution

Notice how close Cuba is in relation to the U.S. It lies 150 km off the Florida coast.



Monroe Doctrine: U.S. policy to the effect that the U.S. was not prepared to allow any outside nation or group of nations to interfere in the Western Hemisphere

Monroe Doctrine, 1823

In 1823, the American President James Monroe declared in a message to allied European powers of that time that he would view “any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.” In simple terms, this meant that the U.S. was not prepared to allow any outside nation or group of nations to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.

Spanish-American War, 1898

In 1898, Spain was forced by the U.S.A. to free Cuba from Spanish domination.

Platt Amendment, 1901

In 1901, Cuba became an American **protectorate**. Under the terms of this agreement

- the U.S. had the right to preserve Cuba’s independence as a nation and to protect life, liberty, and property on the island
- the U.S. was allowed to establish a naval base at Guantanamo Bay (refer to map)

Protectorate: a territory dependent upon and controlled by a more powerful state



Good Neighbour Policy, 1934

In 1934, the Platt Amendment was abolished, but the U.S. was allowed to keep the naval base at Guantanamo.

By 1959 the Cuban economy was dominated by the U.S.A., and Cuba was seen as a friend and ally by the Americans.

1. Based upon the preceding information, how would the Americans likely react to interference in Cuban affairs by a nation other than the U.S.A.?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

Castro's Revolution, 1958-1959

During the 1950s Cuba was ruled by a military dictator, General Fulgencio Batista. Under Batista's government, the American role within the Cuban economy grew, especially in the telephone, electrical, railway, and sugar industries. The U.S. imported Cuban agricultural and mineral products and, in turn, exported manufactured goods to the island. However, the people of Cuba did not benefit from the economic growth that was occurring in their country. The vast majority suffered tremendous poverty and injustices as a result of Batista's rule, which was becoming increasingly corrupt.

In 1958, Cuban revolutionary and political leader Fidel Castro led his followers in revolution against the Batista regime. In 1959, after a brief **guerrilla war**, Batista fled Cuba and Castro became the leader of a new left-wing government. Castro began ridding Cuba of U.S. influence which he called "dollar-imperialism." He attempted to nationalize American industries. These attempts eventually led to the severing of diplomatic relations and trade links with the U.S., which saw Castro's actions as being "communist" in nature. The U.S., under the leadership of President Eisenhower, felt threatened by the presence of such a government within its sphere of influence.

Guerrilla war: a "hit-and-run" form of warfare often favoured by a weaker nation's army against the armed forces of a much stronger invader

During the time of the revolution, Castro was not a communist. However, events after the revolution eventually carried him into the communist camp. With the end of American aid and investments in Cuba, Castro had to turn to the Soviet Union for help. The USSR agreed to purchase Cuban sugar and to provide economic assistance for industrial and agricultural developments. In the U.S.A. plans were underway for an invasion of Cuba by Batista's followers who had escaped to the U.S. between 1959 and 1961. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had begun training these exiles in the art of guerrilla warfare in Nicaragua in 1960. In April, 1961, sixteen hundred exiles, carried by American ships, landed in Cuba in the Bay of Pigs. Castro's own forces knew of the planned invasion and ambushed the counterrevolutionaries, whose aim was to overthrow Castro's regime. Most were killed and the rest were captured. The planned invasion was a disaster.

The attack frightened Castro into looking for support to counter any further attack against Cuba. In 1961, Castro announced that he had become a Marxist-Leninist follower and intended to make Cuba a communist state. He also announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to help provide defence aid to Cuba and that economic ties between the two nations had been increased. The U.S. perceived this alliance as Soviet expansion into the Western Hemisphere.

2. Starting with the Batista regime, outline in a flowchart the events that led to the Soviet-Cuba alliance in 1961.



1950s



1958

Batista rules Cuba with a dictatorship; people are poor, government is corrupt

1961



1962

Soviet-Cuban alliance of military and economic aid

3. Identify two major reasons why Castro strengthened Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union.

4. a. Could the U.S. have prevented this from happening?

- b. What was one other choice, besides the severing of diplomatic and economic ties, that the U.S. could have made?

5. Based on what you have learned about the Cold War in this module, give two reasons why you think the U.S. acted in the way they did?

6. In what ways did the emergence of the new Cuban government under Castro influence the foreign policies of the U.S.A. and the USSR?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

Activity 2: The Cuban Missile Crisis

August, 1962

Thirty Soviet ships arrived in Cuba carrying **IRBMs** and five thousand Soviet technicians.

September, 1962

Soviet bombers arrived in Cuba.

October 14, 1962

U.S. **reconnaissance** planes took aerial photographs which showed missile launch sites being constructed. A fleet of Soviet ships were seen fast approaching Cuba.

A crisis began in the United States as a result of the discovery of the missile launch sites. With nuclear warheads in Cuba, the warning time for an approaching nuclear attack by the USSR would be reduced from fifteen to two minutes, which would give the Soviets **first-strike capability**. This situation seriously altered the balance of power between the two superpowers and threatened the national security of the U.S.A.

***IRBM:** intermediate-range ballistic missile*

***Reconnaissance:** an examination by air or land for military operations*

***First strike capability:** the ability to launch a successful nuclear attack without fear of reprisal*

The Missile Threat, 1962



Most Canadian and American cities were in range of Soviet IRBMs based in Cuba.

October 15-21, 1962

U.S. President Kennedy met with his political and military advisors to decide how to deal with the crisis.

Quarantine: to isolate – in this case to isolate one nation from contact with another

October 22, 1962

Kennedy announced a “measured response plan.” U.S. air and naval forces would **quarantine** (blockade) Cuba. All ships entering the quarantine zone would be searched, and those carrying missiles would be turned back to the Soviet Union.

In order to prevent a Soviet nuclear attack, Kennedy also announced that any nuclear attack against a nation within the Western Hemisphere would be seen as an attack against the U.S. and would result in a nuclear attack against the USSR.

The Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962



Brinkmanship: the most dangerous way of resolving a crisis. One superpower will push its demands to the brink of war and then either retreat from the very edge of disaster, or hope that the other side will back down.



As a result of Kennedy's announcement, the world was perched on the brink of nuclear disaster. The strategy Kennedy was using is called military **brinkmanship**. This is the most dangerous way of resolving a crisis. One superpower will push its demands to the brink of war and then either retreat from the very edge of disaster, or hope that the other side will back down. It's much like the game of chicken that people sometimes play on the highway.

2. Brinkmanship was used in 1948 in another direct confrontation between the superpowers.

a. Name the crisis, and identify the superpower using the strategy of brinkmanship.

b. How did the crisis end?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

October 24-27, 1962

Some Soviet ships were searched by the U.S. navy and were allowed to enter the quarantine zone. Other Soviet ships turned back before they were searched and returned to the Soviet Union.

October 26-28, 1962

Kennedy and Soviet leader Khrushchev began secret negotiations. Kennedy demanded the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. Khrushchev demanded the withdrawal of American missiles from Turkey (which borders the USSR). This is called "diplomatic brinkmanship."

October 28, 1962

Khrushchev announced that he would remove the missile sites in Cuba under the supervision of the United Nations. No further missile sites would be built. In return, Kennedy promised that the U.S. would never again attack Cuba. (The American Jupiter missiles, which were more obsolete, were removed from Turkey. Their removal had actually been ordered prior to the crisis.)

November 2, 1962

Kennedy lifted the quarantine when he learned that the missile sites on Cuba were being dismantled. The Crisis had ended.



3. Evaluate the success of Kennedy's strategy. Specifically, did brinkmanship work?

4. Express your opinion on the following statement. Give two reasons for your opinion.

Nations having nuclear missiles should threaten to use them if they feel their national security is at risk.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Results of the Missile Crisis

There were three primary effects from the Cuban Missile Crisis:

- Kennedy's use of military and diplomatic brinkmanship showed the Soviets that the U.S. was prepared to stand firm against any Soviet expansion into its sphere of influence
- Both leaders realized that in a crisis situation, communication between the two powers was very difficult. Consequently, a direct "hotline" was installed between Washington and Moscow.
- The Crisis showed that the two superpowers could negotiate and compromise with each other.

Détente: the relaxation of international tension between the U.S.A. and the USSR, and their respective allies

Because of the realization that both nations had the power to destroy vast areas of the world with their nuclear arsenals, a period of **détente** began where relations between the East and West were improved. This will be dealt with in more detail in the next module.

The Americans are still faced with the presence of a communist government just 150 km off their coast. They fear that Cuba could influence other nations within Central America to adopt communism, and that communism could spread throughout their sphere of influence. Since 1962, the U.S. has worked to prevent left-wing governments from gaining a hold in nations like Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Grenada.

1. Summarize the results of the Cuban Missile Crisis in three or four sentences.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulty understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

In this section you learned how superpower relations deteriorated to a very dangerous level in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis. The Soviets expanded their influence into the Americas and attempted to gain military advantage over the U.S. with the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba. The U.S.A. would not tolerate this situation, and responded by quarantining Cuba and by threatening to use nuclear weapons against the USSR if it attacked any nation in the Western Hemisphere. The crisis ended when Khrushchev agreed to take the missiles out of Cuba and Kennedy agreed never to invade Cuba. Communism still remains in Cuba, though its threat no longer seems as severe as it did in the heyday of the Cold War.



1. Listen to side one of the audiotape entitled *Cold War: The Cuban Missile Crisis* (Tape 2). As you listen, answer the following questions.

a. How does the newspaper reporter explain Cuba’s relationship to the United States?

b. How does the reporter explain how the world is organized?



- c. Why does the reporter say that Cuba will have no influence in the crisis taking place between the U.S.A. and USSR?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Extra Help.

Enrichment

1. Write a different ending to the story of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Instead of the Soviet Union withdrawing its missiles from Cuba, describe how the Crisis might have ended if Khrushchev had not agreed to Kennedy's demands.

[illegible]

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Enrichment.

Conclusion

In this section you have seen how the Cold War reached its climax with the Cuban Missile Crisis. When the Soviets attempted to expand their influence into the American's sphere of influence, the two superpowers came into direct confrontation with each other. Because each possessed nuclear weapons, the world was pushed to the brink of nuclear disaster at the height of the confrontation. A diplomatic solution brought the crisis to an end.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

MODULE SUMMARY

In this module, many of the major confrontations of the early years of the Cold War were examined. You learned how the Cold War developed, how the post-war superpowers entered into direct and indirect confrontation as a result of their policies of expansionism and containment, and how the United Nations began to assume a greater role in international affairs as the superpowers realized that their desire for power had the potential to destroy international peace and security and, ultimately, humanity as we know it.




Assignment
Booklet

FINAL MODULE ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the final assignment(s) for this module.

Appendix

	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

Abdicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to give up formally claims to, or possession of, a throne
Anti-Semitism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• hostility towards Jewish people
Armistice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• truce
Balance of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parity (equality) in military capability
Balkans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the geographic area found in south-central Europe where states such as Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia are located
Bloc	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a combination of two or more countries
Blockade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the prevention of imports into a country in a time of crisis, usually during a war
Boycotting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• refusing to deal with, or associate with, in order to force or punish
Brinkmanship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the most dangerous way of resolving a crisis One superpower will push its demands to the brink of war and then either retreat from the very edge of disaster, or hope that the other side will back down.
Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an ideological competition between democracy and communism Each superpower uses a variety of techniques to attack the other, but avoids direct confrontation.
Comecon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council of Mutual Economic Assistance – a program of economic aid from the Soviet Union to its satellite nations
Cominform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communist Information Bureau
Comintern	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communist International – an organization set up in Moscow in 1919, to oversee the actions of the Marxist parties throughout the world

Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a policy whereby the United States has tried to prevent communism from spreading
Coup d'état	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the violent overthrow of a government by a small group
Decolonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a process by which a nation reverts back to being a sovereign state There is no longer any domination by another nation in political (or economic) affairs.
Détente	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the relaxation of international tension between the U.S.A. and the USSR, and their respective allies
Expansionism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a policy of a nation whereby it attempts to extend its political and economic influence into another region or nation
First strike capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the ability to launch a successful nuclear attack without fear of reprisal
Global collective security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the idea that peace can only be maintained if all nations act together to prevent aggression
Guerrilla war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a 'hit-and-run' form of warfare often favoured by a weaker nation's army against the armed forces of a much stronger invader
Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• domination by one country of the political, economic, and cultural life of another country or region
Insurgent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• one who rises in rebellion against an existing government
IRBM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• intermediate-range ballistic missile
Iron curtain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a 'wall' of nations separating eastern European nations from western European nations
Jerusalem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a holy city of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam situated in Israel
Limited war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a war that is confined to two or three countries

Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an authorization by the League of Nations for a member nation to establish a responsible government in a conquered territory after World War I
Marshall Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a U.S. plan of economic assistance to war-torn European nations to aid reconstruction and economic recovery
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the region generally including the countries of southwest Asia lying west of Pakistan and India Nations of the region include such countries as Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, and Jordan.
Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the U.S. policy to the effect that the U.S. was not prepared to allow any outside nation or group of nations to interfere in the Western Hemisphere
Nationalist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• one who is devoted to the nation, exhibiting extreme loyalty and patriotism
Nationalize	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to place under control or ownership of a nation
NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Atlantic Treaty Organization – a defensive alliance of western democratic nations
Nonalignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a policy whereby a nation chooses not to belong to a defensive military alliance and instead acts on its own
Propaganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• any effort directed systematically toward the gaining of public support for an opinion or course of action
Protectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a territory dependent upon and controlled by a more powerful state
Quarantine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to isolate – in this case to isolate one nation from contact with another
Reconnaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an examination by air or land for military operations
Satellite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a small nation politically, economically, or militarily dependent on a great power

Sovereign	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• free, independent, and in no way limited by external authority or influence
Sphere of influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a territory or nation that falls under the exclusive influence of another, usually more powerful, nation
Suez Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a 170 km canal in Egypt joining the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea
Terrorist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• one who supports, or adopts, an act of terrorism which is an unlawful act of violence committed to achieve a desired goal
Truman Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a post-World War II plan to assist the economic rebuilding of Greece and Turkey and to contain any plans of communist expansion into the Middle East
UNEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Emergency Forces
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an international organization of independent states dedicated to the goal of global collective security
Veto	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• exercise the power to reject or prohibit any proposed action or piece of legislation It can be used by any one of the five permanent powers in the Security Council of the United Nations.
Warsaw Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a military alliance of the USSR and its satellites

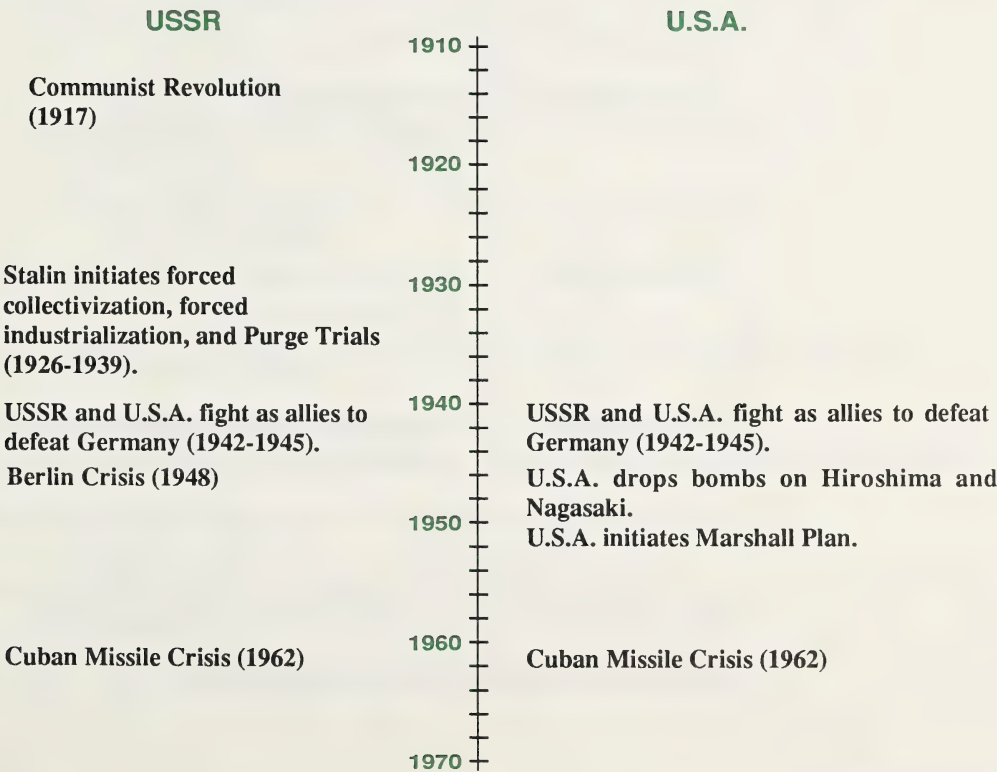
Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

- Answers will vary.
- ideological war between capitalism and communism
 - the use of propaganda, the arms race, and political and economic beliefs
 - fear generated by economic, political, and social differences
 - the avoidance of direct confrontations because of the nuclear capabilities each has
- Answers will vary.
 - Again, answers will vary. Are your reasons defensible?

Section 1: Activity 2

- The promotion of communism was seen as a threat to democracy.
 - Stalin's domestic policies had an impact on the Soviet people, and their hardships led to a fear of communism in the United States.



3. a. Answers will vary.
- b. Again, answers will vary. Are your reasons defensible?
- c. Answers will vary.

Section 1: Activity 3

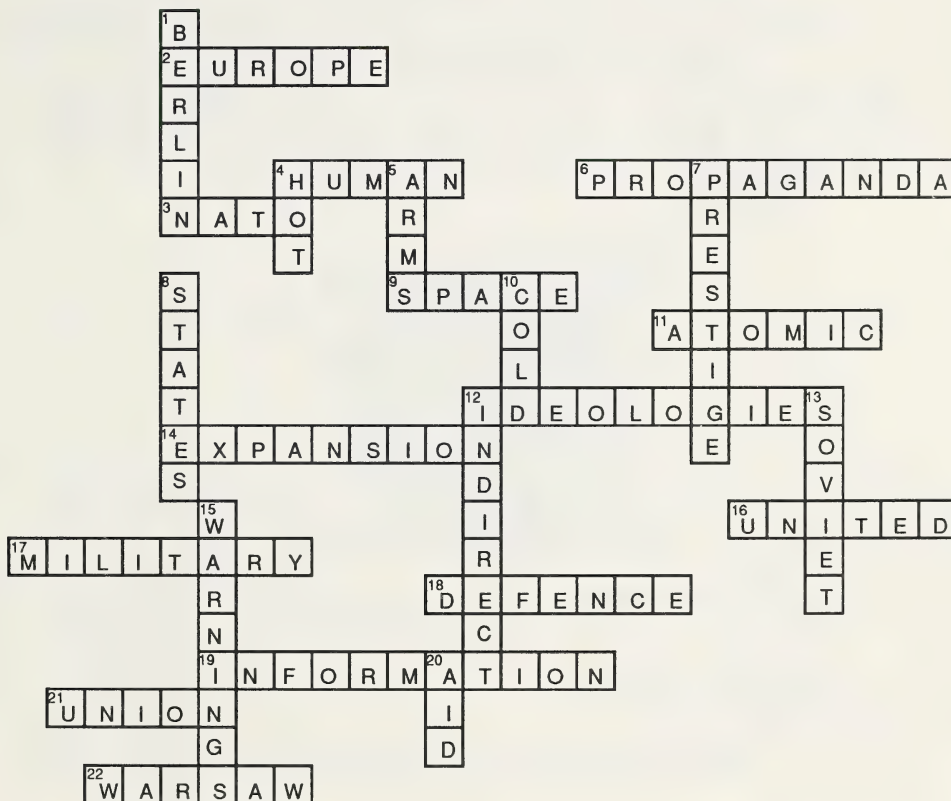
1.

Method	Possible Result
Alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> divides the world into two armed camps increases the likelihood of total war
Arms Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increases the likelihood of armed confrontation increase in arms spending occurs Money which could be used for economic development or social programs would be spent on arms developments.
Space Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arms race may move into space. Tensions could increase as technology expands.
Warning Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superpower tensions and hostilities could increase.
Prestige Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superpower tensions and hostilities could increase.

2. a. Answers will vary, but here is an example of a prediction: Tensions could increase which could ultimately lead to direct confrontation between the superpowers.
- b. Answers will vary here, but are your reasons defensible?

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help



2. a. (1) The U.S.A. appeared to be ahead.
(2) This was not true because, in general, Soviet missiles had more destructive power than American missiles.
- b. (1) The Soviet Union showed the greatest increase.
(2) This may have occurred because there may have been an escalation in the arms race.
- c. (1) U.S.A., 1945
(2) USSR, 1949
(3) U.K., 1952
(4) France, 1960
(5) China, 1964
(6) India, 1974
- d. It appears that more and more nations are getting nuclear capabilities.

Enrichment

1. Answers will vary here. Did you find it easy to locate examples?
2.
 - a. The central message of the film is that we must take action against development and deployment of nuclear weapons.
 - b. She wants to prevent or reduce the likelihood of nuclear war.
 - c. Five possible effects might include the following:
 - horrible injuries
 - thousands of rotting corpses
 - damaged immune systems
 - disappearance of the world as we know it
 - blindness, radiation, sickness, etc.
 - d. Three actions might include these:
 - establishing a lobby group
 - shutting down a missile site
 - letting politicians know how you feel
 - e. Answers will vary. Did you explain your reasons clearly?

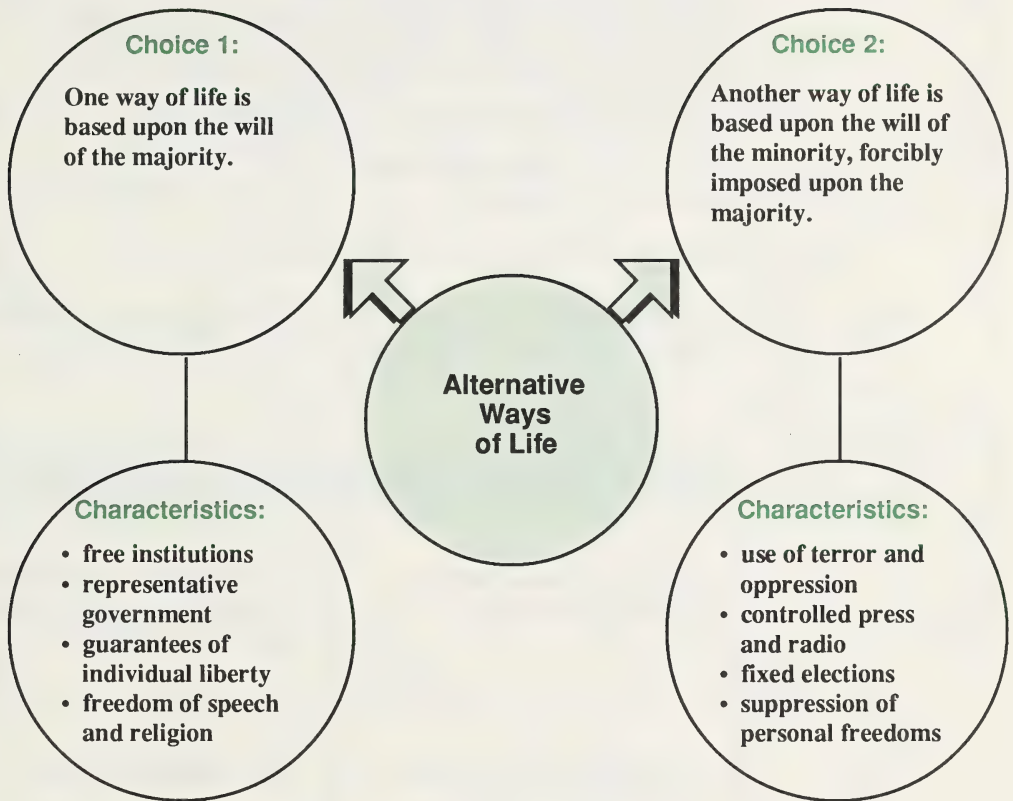
Section 2: Activity 1

1. Here are two examples. Your answers, of course, may be very different.

Soviet Blockade of Berlin Prompts Massive Airlift

Marshall Plan Announced – Soviets Counter with Comecon

2.



3. Pieces of evidence include the stated U.S. policy to support free people, and the assertion that Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting, self-respecting democracy. The U.S. purpose was to prevent communist control of Greece. The speech showed the polarization of political beliefs that capitalism/democracy was “all good” and communism was all “terror and suppression.”
4. Your speech should include the following:
- reaction and reasons – to denounce the Marshall Plan as American dollar- (economic) imperialism.
 - counter proposals – Cominform: a bureau to coordinate the activities of Communist parties in Europe – Comintern

Is your speech believable? What were other reasons and reactions Molotov might have mentioned?

5. Your notes should include the following:

- Western Allies divide Germany and Berlin.
- Britain and the U.S. plan to establish a West German government.
- Western Allies introduce the Deutschmark into West Germany.
- Soviets introduce their own currency into all of Berlin.
- The U.S. introduces Deutschmark into West Berlin.
- USSR blockades land routes to Berlin from West Germany.
- The U.S. airlifts supplies into Berlin.
- Soviets lift the blockade.

6. a. Berlin is located inside the Soviet zone of occupation.

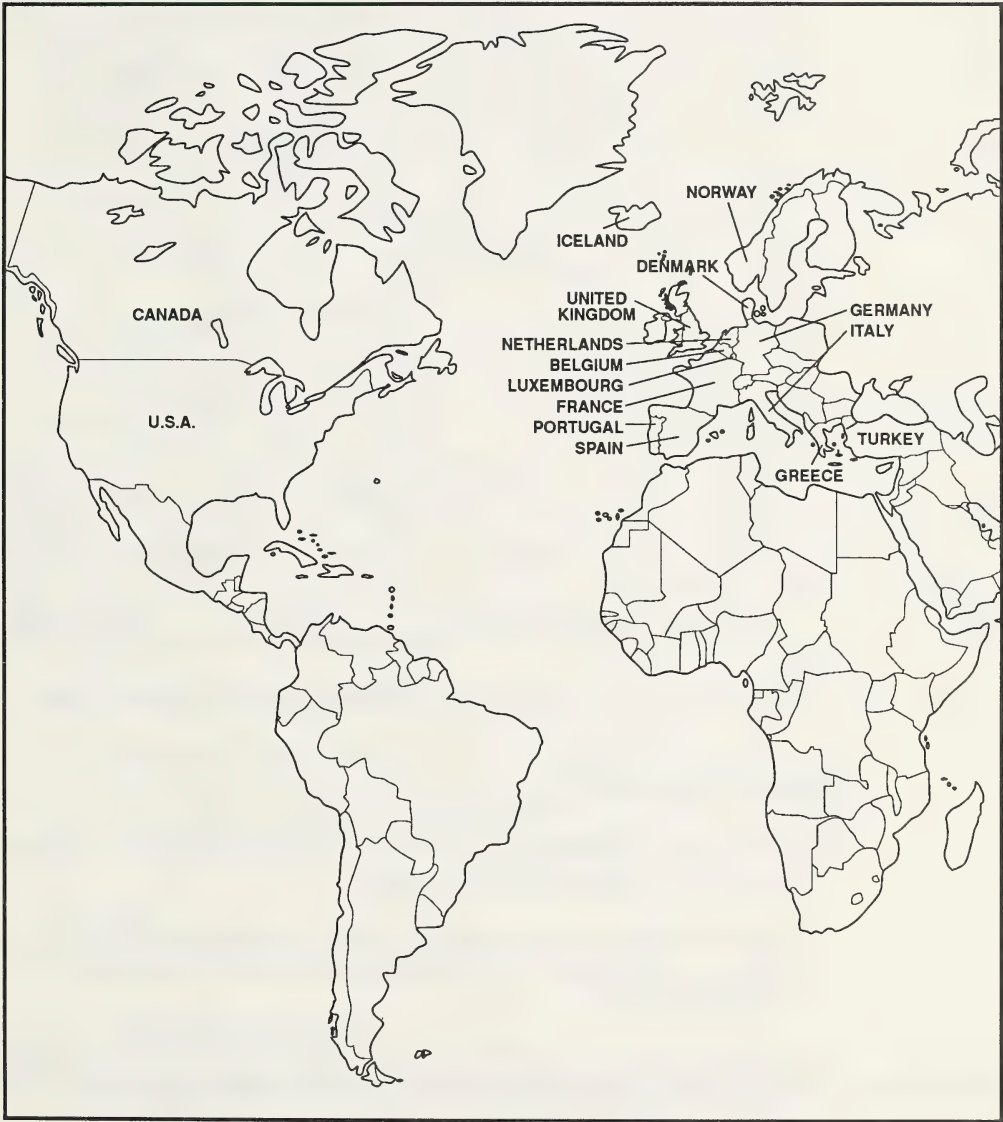
b. At the Potsdam Conference, the Allies agreed to divide Germany and Berlin into four zones of occupation until a permanent peace agreement could be reached.

7.

Choice	Consequence
Accept defeat and let the USSR control Berlin.	USSR would increase influence in Germany and gain advantage in the Cold War struggle.
Use military force to break through the blockade.	This could lead to war.
Airlift supplies to West Berlin.	This would help maintain western allied control of West Berlin.

Section 2: Activity 2

1.



2.



Section 2: Activity 3

1. Both nations wanted independence from the Soviet Union's control. Both movements had the support of the people within their country.
2. Yugoslavia remained independent from Soviet domination, and there was no armed conflict. Hungary remained tied to Soviet domination, and military support was used against the Hungarian people.
3. The situations occurred at different times. In 1948, the Soviets had other problems to deal with (Berlin Crisis, postwar reconstruction, and so on,) while in 1956, they were primarily concerned with maintaining the unity of the Warsaw Pact.
4. Western nations wanted to avoid direct confrontation between the East and the West.

Section 2: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1.
 - a. containment, balance of power
 - b. expansionism
 - c. expansionism, sphere of influence
 - d. containment
 - e. independence
 - f. expansionism, independence
 - g. balance of power
 - h. independence
 - i. sphere of influence, balance of power
 - j. containment, independence
2.
 - a. **Czechoslovakia:** expansionism, sphere of influence
 - b. **Turkey:** containment, independence
 - c. **Yugoslavia:** independence
 - d. **France:** sphere of influence, independence

Enrichment

1. What follows are brief answers to your research questions.
 - a. They built the Berlin Wall.
 - b. Families were permanently separated from each other and West Berlin developed a siege mentality.
 - c. West Germany received the right of access to West Berlin. West Berliners received the right to enter into East Berlin.

- d. West Germany recognized the existence of East Germany. There were to be increased trade and cultural and personal exchanges between East and West Germany, and East and West Berlin.
 - e. East Germany became a member of the United Nations. The treaties showed that the two Germanies were willing to tolerate one another.
 - f. There were huge concentrations of conventional and nuclear weapons in both countries. There were major peace movements in both countries.
 - g. Changes have occurred rapidly in the relations between East and West Germany. The two nations are reunified into one Germany. Progress is being made in having the U.S. and USSR remove their arsenals from German soil.
2.
 - a. The landscape is similar to that in parts of the USSR.
 - b. It was argued that Canada, as a member of NATO, had an obligation to allow the testing of the cruise missile.
 - c. The superpowers already have enough nuclear bombs to destroy the world many times over. There is a greater chance of nuclear war because of the nature of the cruise missile. Many people believe Canada, as a peaceful nation, should not play any role that increases the world's nuclear arsenal.
 - d. Answers will vary here. Have you defended your position clearly?

Section 3: Activity 1

1.

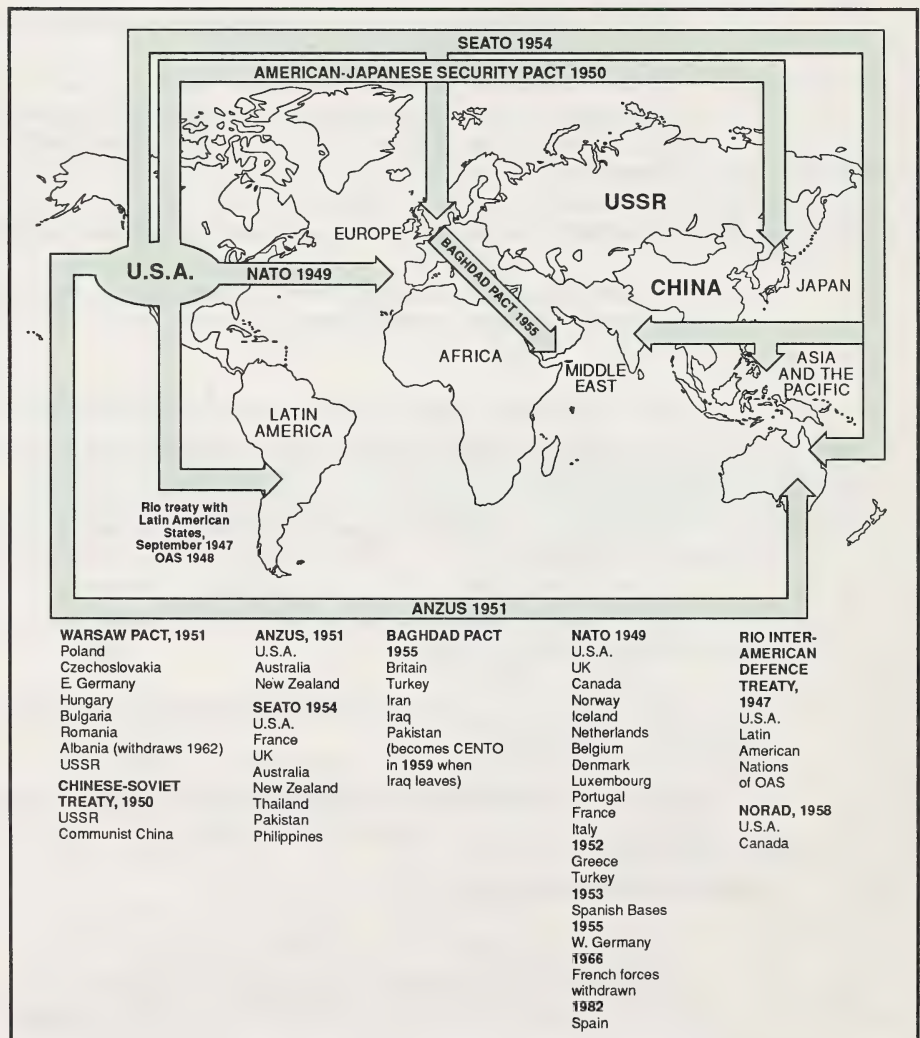
Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviets and the U.S. were both attempting to expand their influence into Asia and Europe. • Americans were attempting to contain Soviet expansionism. Soviets were attempting to balance what they saw as American expansionism. • The Soviets were prevented from expanding throughout Berlin and Korea. The U.S. also could not expand its influence further. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Western Allies supported each other in Berlin. • The UN forces repelled the North Koreans in Korea. • There was direct confrontation between the superpowers in Berlin. • There was indirect confrontation between the superpowers in Korea.

2. The U.S. wanted to prevent direct confrontation in Korea. There was, perhaps, more at stake in Europe as there were more western-style democracies there.
3. a. Viewing notes should include the following:
 - Korea is divided into two zones of occupation. The USSR would occupy the North and the U.S.A. would occupy the South. The thirty-eighth parallel was the borderline between them.
 - UN attempts at unifying Korea fail. The Republic of South Korea is established in the South and the Democratic Republic of North Korea is established in the North.
 - In 1950, the North Koreans suddenly attack South Korea.
 - The UN Security Council votes to send in troops to repel the invaders after the North Koreans refuse to withdraw from the South.
 - UN troops are successful in pushing North Koreans back across the thirty-eighth parallel. MacArthur decides to cross the Yalu River to extend the fight against the Chinese communists.
 - The Chinese help the North Koreans push UN troops back to the thirty-eighth parallel.
 - An armistice is signed in 1953, where it is agreed that the thirty-eighth parallel would be the border between the North and the South.
- b.
 - (1) The UN demanded the immediate withdrawal of North Korean troops. When North Korea refused this demand, the UN decided to send UN forces into Korea to help South Korea.
 - (2) They pushed the North Koreans back into North Korea and took control of large areas of territory.
 - (3) General MacArthur threatened to cross the Yalu River into China. He planned to carry the War into China.
 - (4) The Chinese helped the North Koreans drive the UN forces back to the thirty-eighth parallel.
4. The Security Council stated that the South Korean government was based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate.
5. The three demands were
 - immediate cease-fire
 - withdrawal of North Korean forces to the thirty-eighth parallel
 - assistance of UN members in getting the North Koreans to meet the first two demands

6. North Korea was not allowed to participate in the decision made by the UN. The USSR was not present at the Security Council meeting. Communist China was not a member of the UN.
7. The Security Council asked the members of the UN to help South Korea repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.
8. None of the goals were achieved. Korea was still not unified, and there remained a communist government in the North.
9. a. and b. Answers will vary here. Were you able to give two sound reasons for your opinion?

10. a.

The Political Geography in 1958



- b. The alliances completely encircled the USSR and China. They did not include Africa.
- c. These alliances would be seen as threatening to the national security of the USSR.
- d. (1) The U.S.A. and U.K. are members of more than two alliances.
(2) The U.S. was developing its policy of containment.

Section 3: Activity 2

- 1.
 - The British encouraged Jewish immigration to Palestine in 1920.
 - Nazi treatment of Jews led to further immigration (1933-1939).
 - Immigration increased after the Arab-Israeli War (1950).
- 2. The Israelis immediately attacked back. As a result of the war, the Israelis expanded their territory to the north, south, and east.
- 3.
 - The canal helps to cut down the time and cost of moving cargo.
 - The canal provides a vital shortcut for oil tankers to carry crude oil to Europe.
- 4. A nation, such as Egypt, would nationalize the canal in order to earn the money from canal tolls to finance national development projects.

5.

Part A

Retrieval Chart: Suez Canal, 1956

Who Was Involved?	What Themes or Goals Were They Pursuing?	What Factors Influenced Their Decisions?	What Methods Did They Choose to Achieve Their Goals?
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth • sovereignty (national independence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal view of Nasser's (nationalism) • policies of other nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic action (nationalization of the Suez) • war
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth • social justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past experiences with Arabs • policies of other nations (France and Britain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention • war
Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth (Suez is economically important) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention
U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace and security • economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography • power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global collective security • threat of war and economic reprisals
USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography • power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threat of war
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace and international (global) security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideology • personal view of Prime Minister Pearson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diplomacy and negotiation • global collective security

Part B

- a. King Farouk's government was corrupt and inefficient. There were social and economic inequalities in Egypt. The British were involved in Egypt's affairs.
 - b. (1) Egypt became a republic on June 18, 1953.
(2) A military revolt against Farouk forced him to abdicate.
 - c. (1) They were there to control the Suez Canal.
(2) Britain reserved the right to reoccupy the base at Suez if Egypt, Turkey, or any of the Arab states were attacked.
 - d. (1) His goal was to build up the military and economic strength in Egypt.
(2) Nasser agreed to exchange Egyptian cotton for Czech planes, tanks, and artillery.
(3) Three reasons were
 - to increase Egypt's agricultural output by 50 percent
 - to help the irrigation and reclamation of two million acres
 - to provide electricity necessary for industrialization
 - e. (1) The U.S. and U.K. were disturbed by Egypt's cotton/arms deal and by the anti-western attitude of the Egyptian government.
(2) Nasser seized and nationalized the Suez Canal.
 - f. He would use the toll revenues from the canal to help finance the Aswan Dam project.
 - g. (1) He barred Israeli ships from the canal and he interfered with other vessels bound to and from Israel.
(2) Nasser might cut off oil supplies to France or Britain through the Suez Canal.
 - h. Israel attacked to crush Egypt's military strength and to destroy Egyptian bases that were used as 'jumping off' places for border raids against them.
 - i. They might have wanted to safeguard the Suez Canal or to regain sufficient power to make Nasser place the canal under international control.
 - j. (1) They demanded that the U.K., France, and Israel withdraw from Egypt.
(2) The three nations withdrew and a UN emergency force was sent to patrol the borders between Israel and Egypt.
6. **Korean War Crisis** – The UN sent in combat troops to fight against the North Koreans.
- Suez Crisis** – The UN sent in peacekeeping troops to patrol a ceasefire zone until a permanent peace could be agreed upon.

Section 3: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

What you were asked to circle will be written in italics in the answers that follow.

1. a. *When the USSR resisted attempts to unify Korea under a democratic government, the U.S. asked the United Nations to intervene.*
- b. *The Democratic Republic of Korea was established after the Soviets held elections in the North.*
- c. *The Soviet Union and China signed a treaty of "friendship and mutual assistance" after the Chinese Communist Revolution.*
- d. *An emergency session of the UN Security Council was called immediately following the North Korean invasion of South Korea.*
- e. *Because the Soviets were boycotting the Security Council, the recommendation to send UN forces to assist South Korea was passed.*
- f. *The Chinese became involved in the Korean War when MacArthur crossed the Yalu River.*
- g. *The U.S.A. continued to pursue its policy of Soviet containment after the Korean War by entering into military alliances such as SEATO and CENTO.*
- h. *Arabs living in the Palestine Mandate grew more and more hostile toward the Jews as a result of increased Jewish immigration into the area.*
- i. *The 1948 Arab-Israeli War began when the Arabs refused to accept the existence of the newly created state of Israel.*
- j. *As a result of the Arab-Israeli War (1948), Israel increased in size by 50 percent of its original dimensions under the UN Partition Plan.*
- k. *Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in order to receive funds to help build the High Aswan Dam.*
- l. *In order to destroy Egyptian military strength, Israel attacked Egypt.*
- m. *When Egypt continued fighting against Israel, the French and British attacked in order to safeguard the Suez Canal.*
- n. *Britain, France, and Israel left Egypt after the United Nations demanded their withdrawal.*
- o. *In order to maintain a truce between Egypt and Israel, the UN sent peacekeeping troops into the Suez area.*

2.

	Arab-Israeli War, 1948	Suez Crisis, 1956
Causes of the Confrontation	Arabs attacked when Israel declared itself an independent state.	Israel attacked because of Nasser's nationalism and the nationalization of the Suez Canal.
Nations Involved	Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab League were involved.	Egypt, Israel, France, and Britain were involved.
United Nations Involvement	The UN suggested the Partition Plan. Israel accepted, but the Arabs denounced the plan and attacked. The UN gave the Gaza Strip to the Egyptians to patrol after the War ended.	The UN sent in peacekeeping troops to supervise a ceasefire zone until a peace agreement could be reached.
Results of the Confrontation	Arabs were defeated. Israel increased the size of the state by 50 percent.	Egypt retained control of the Suez. Israel gained more territory. France and Britain were humiliated.

Enrichment

The following points should appear in your essay. There was a dispute over Kashmir. India claimed that Pakistan was helping tribesmen and others to invade Kashmir, and fighting was taking place. Pakistan denied these accusations and made complaints about India. The UN sent a commission to the area, and a ceasefire was agreed to; but the basic problem was not resolved.

In 1965, fierce fighting again broke out. The UN Security Council called for a ceasefire, a UN Military Observer Group (MOG) was strengthened in Kashmir, and a new MOG was set up between India and Pakistan. In 1975, civil war in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) caused millions of refugees to flee into India. The governments of East Pakistan and India refused UN assistance in dealing with the refugee problem.

Overall, the UN has been unable to find a long-term solution to this problem area.

Section 4: Activity 1

1. Americans would likely not tolerate any outside interference within their sphere of influence.

2.

1950s



1958



1959



1960



1961



1962

– Batista rules Cuba with a dictatorship; people are poor, government is corrupt.

– Revolution begins against Batista.

– Castro becomes leader of Cuba.
– Castro begins to nationalize American industries.
– Castro turns to the USSR for economic aid.

– CIA begins training Cuban exiles in Nicaragua.

– Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba a failure.
– Castro announces his plans to make Cuba a communist nation.
– Cuba enters into a Soviet-Cuban alliance of military and economic aid.

3. • Economic relations with the U.S. had been ended.
• The Bay of Pigs invasion threatened the future national security of Cuba.

4. a. Yes.

b. The U.S. could have entered into diplomatic negotiations with Castro to reach agreements based on mutual tolerance and understanding.

5. • It was the Cold War Era. The U.S. held very strict beliefs about communism.
 - The presence of a communist Cuba within the U.S. sphere of influence was perceived as a threat to national security. You may have thought of other reasons.
6. • The U.S.A. severed economic and diplomatic ties with Cuba and attempted to overthrow the Castro government.
 - The USSR developed economic and diplomatic ties with Cuba and started to develop missile sites in Cuba.

Section 4: Activity 2

1. Answers may vary here, but should include some of the following ideas.

Choice	Consequence
Bomb missile sites.	This would kill Soviet technicians which might start a war.
Stop Soviet ships from arriving in Cuba.	Soviets could attack the U.S.A.
Demand that the Soviets withdraw their missiles.	Soviets could refuse.
Do nothing.	U.S. national security could be threatened.
Threaten USSR with nuclear attack.	This would risk a nuclear war.

2. a. The crisis was the Berlin Crisis (1948). The USSR used this technique.
b. The Soviets backed down.
3. Kennedy's strategy was successful. The Soviets backed down.
4. Here are some possible answers.

Agree:

- It protects national security.
- It prevents acts of aggression by other nations, as assured destruction would result.

Disagree:

- It threatens global security.
- It risks total nuclear war.

Section 4: Activity 3

1.
 - The U.S. was determined not to allow Soviet influence to expand into its sphere of influence.
 - A direct hotline was installed between Washington and Moscow.
 - The superpowers entered into a period of détente – a relaxation of Cold War tensions.

Section 4: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. a.
 - The Cubans are revolutionaries.
 - The U.S. sees revolutionaries as communists.
 - Communists are Soviets.
 - Soviets are enemies of the U.S., therefore, Cuba is an enemy of the U.S.A.
- b. The reporter's view is that the world is divided into two 'sides.' One side is dominated by the U.S.A., the other by the USSR.
- c. The view is that Cuba is being used by the USSR as a test to see how far it can push the U.S.A. within its sphere of influence.

Enrichment

1. Answers will vary here. Could an incident like the Cuban Missile Crisis lead to a nuclear war?

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